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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Once considered "wastelands" the Public Domain is today being looked upon as a vast "new Frontier"; a reservoir of rich resources to blunt the insatiable urban appetite for fuel, food stuffs, housing, space for urban expansion and open space for recreation. The BLM has the resources at its disposal to address these high priority urban needs. But more than a century of neglect must be dealt with before the Public Domain can be effectively drawn into the mainstream of economic and social development of this country.

The public lands comprise 453 million acres, 20% of the land area of the United States. In addition, the Bureau of Land Management administers public mineral resources on another 369 million acres of other Federal and private lands as well as 515 million acres that make up the Outer Continental Shelf out to the 200 meter depth. Because of their vast size, the management of these public holdings exerts a profound environmental influence on the nation.

Unfortunately, the condition of the public lands still reflects the "wasteland" image, a luxury this country can no longer afford. To illustrate:

-- 30% of the grazing lands, over 50 million acres, are in poor or bad condition and 14% or about 22 million acres, continue to decline. This situation exists at a time when the demand and prices for meat are at their highest level in history and the Executive Office of the President is making a concerted effort to reduce meat prices by increasing the supply.

-- Many streams that rise on the Public Domain and serve mid-western and western cities as water supplies contain high concentrations of salt, and often more than 1,900 parts per million of sediment accumulate. Only after treatment at high costs to Federal, State, and local Governments can these polluted streams be made fit for agricultural, industrial, and domestic uses.

-- 40% of the big game habitat, over 40 million acres, is in unsatisfactory condition, and developed recreation sites will accommodate only about 12% of our expected recreation visitation next year. The national demand for outdoor recreation opportunities continues to spiral upward at an astronomical rate while the President has promised to provide "parks and recreation opportunities for the people."

-- Approximately 70 million acres of public land are under leases for mineral exploration without adequate environmental protection requirements or on-the-ground supervision. With the country facing an immediate energy shortage, fuel minerals will be extracted at an increasing rate. Without proper management arrangements, mineral operations on the public lands could create environmental damage far beyond repair.

-- There are 47,000 miles of roads under BLM jurisdiction. As little as 20% of the system is maintained. 36,000 miles are without surface or drainage. These road conditions impair the Bureau's capability to do an effective job of multiple-purpose resource management and further, they constitute a serious hazard to the safety of motorists and recreationists who travel them increasingly.

-- Over the last five years uncontrolled wildfires on BLM lands burned in excess of 6,000,000 acres of forest and rangelands resulting in resource losses worth millions of dollars. These losses were sustained at a time when the need for a variety of surface resources is at an unprecedented high.

-- At current program levels, the present backlog of cadastral survey work will take several centuries to carry out! Yet cadastral surveys (establishing official property lines) must be completed before lands can be leased for fuel production, transferred to local governments for urban expansion, sold, or the surface resources be adequately managed. As a land management agency the BLM is seriously handicapped in its ability to carryout a primary legal mandate.

Before these conditions can be improved significantly, it is essential for the general public, public officials and the commercial users to change their "wastelands" attitude toward the Public Domain. The vast spaces and the variety of earth materials that comprise the lands of the Public Domain have little intrinsic value. Only when they constitute a significant means to achieve socially important objectives do they take on important values as natural resources. Accordingly, we must keep in mind that the long-term success of our free enterprise system assumes the prudent and systematic development of natural resources and a sound program of environmental management.

The programs that received emphasis in this year's budget requests represent the most critical of the Bureau requirements so that management of the public lands can best contribute to the achievement of national goals and priorities. Following is a summary of each of these major programs:

(1) Inventory and Planning

The growing demands for the wide variety of public land resources are forcing decisions. Many irreversible decisions are being made without benefit of multiple use analysis to determine conflicts and alternative uses. BLM has developed a planning system which involves a comprehensive evaluation of all possible uses on the public lands and a synthesis of the various uses most responsive to public demands and national goals. This planning system is composed of two distinct processes - management framework plans (MFP's) and activity plans. MFP's are multiple use plans prepared for individual geographic areas which identify and resolve conflicts between competing resource activities. Plans for individual resource activities such as lands, minerals, timber, etc., are then prepared within the concept of the MFP so that utilization programs can be implemented in an effective and coordinated manner. Acceleration of both management framework planning and activity planning is urgently required to better balance public need against the available resources of the public lands.

(2) Environmental Analysis

Another factor affecting the management of the public lands is environmental legislation. The law reflects the genuine concern of a large segment of the public and reinforces the need to review all activities on the public lands and to have knowledge of environmental impact prior to undertaking actions.

Environmental analysis, environmental statements, and related public hearings issued pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 apply to all Bureau programs, projects, and individual actions which significantly affect the quality of the environment. Since passage of this legislation, the workload in the preparation of environmental statements, the conduct of public hearings and the review of statements by other Federal agencies has expanded greatly. Analytical procedures to evaluate the environmental impact of any proposed action must be developed for each BLM resource management activity. The program will help insure that advance consideration for the environment is given in all BLM actions and will further public cooperation with respect to environmental protection.

(3) Cadastral Survey

The BLM has the sole responsibility for administering and executing cadastral surveys on public land. The Bureau establishes and maintains the public land survey grid upon which most land ownership is based. Maintenance of the survey grid, much of which is more than a century old, is an increasingly important feature of the cadastral survey program.

Land identification and boundary survey are prerequisites to land transfers, easement acquisition, timber sales, rights-of-way and a variety of other resource management functions.

Approximately 40,000 man-years of survey effort are needed to support current plans for land and resource management programs of the Bureau. Against this foreseeable demand is a current annual capability of only 287 man-years! Additional large scale demands are placed on this survey staff by the recently enacted Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the growing needs of other Federal agencies.

(4) Fuel and Energy

The President's energy message stresses that a sufficient supply of clean energy is essential if we are to avoid an energy shortage and sustain a healthy level of economic growth. The public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf provide a major source of energy resources including oil and gas, oil shale, geothermal steam, and coal.

Our most vital domestic energy programs include opening the northern Alaskan oil fields and insuring proper construction of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline; developing the rich coal fields of Wyoming, Utah, and Montana; implementing a leasing program for geothermal steam and oil shale, and, accelerating the sale of oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. These energy fuels will be consumed in large measure by the large urban markets on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts of the United States.

The Bureau must assure the orderly development and distribution of these resources through a permit and monitoring system which requires resource development agencies to abide by sound principals of land use planning, environmental management, and surface protection.

(5) Allotment Management Plans

Areas extensively grazed by livestock require periodic rotation during vegetative growing periods. Allotment

Management Plans are developed cooperatively between ranchers and the BLM to assure that ranges are not overgrazed. Funds are required to maintain existing Allotment Management Plans and accelerate planning activities in economically depressed areas.

The benefits of this program are reflected by the following statistics. The BLM lands are currently grazed by 3.3 million cattle and 5.3 million sheep thus making a significant contribution to the national demand for food and animal fiber. Forage production from these lands provides 37,000 man-years of employment distributed among 24,000 ranching operations. This program contributes directly to the economic health of the national livestock industry, is the primary economic base for many small western communities, and utilizes livestock grazing as an effective management tool for restoring and rehabilitating rangelands.

(6) The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

Implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will have a major impact on several BLM programs. Directly affected programs include Lands and Minerals Management and Cadastral Survey. The primary work will involve processing applications for:

- Native selections
- Pending Native allotments
- Native primary residence
- Classification of lands for management and disposal
- Other applications including state selections, and for surveying these lands

Other BLM programs will also be required to provide data for the central resources data and information bank for Native selection, to contribute to the land use planning and resource information needed by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, and to support requirements imposed by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The requested funding is essential if the Bureau is to complete the work Congress has mandated within the time specified.

(7) Wild Horses and Burros

On December 15, 1971, an Act (P.L. 92-195) providing for the protection, management and control of wild and free-roaming horses and burros on public land was approved. This Act placed an estimated 17,000 wild horses and 10,000 burros on National Resource Lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and provided for:

(1) Protection and control of animals and habitat

(2) Removal and/or relocation of animals where needed

(3) A Joint Advisory Board with Agriculture

(4) Cooperative agreements with private, state and local groups

(5) Law enforcement authority and penalties for violations

(6) Reporting requirements to the Congress

(7) Research

The Act primarily affects BLM's Range Management Program. However, it also has implications for the watershed, recreation and wildlife programs.

Both funds and manpower are urgently needed to initiate the protection requirements of the Act and to establish the ownership of disputed animals.

(8) Recreation Management

Funds for recreation management and construction will be strategically invested in areas of national and regional significance. Emphasis will be placed on managing recreation areas that will serve major urban populations in the West. The program will address the priorities of outdoor recreation facilities, development, wilderness preservation and environmental protection including management of off-road vehicles, historic sites, and antiquities. These programs are directly related to Presidential mandates regarding the control and protection of outdoor recreation and cultural values.

(9) Rare and Endangered Species

The changing uses of habitat due to increased demands on public and private lands has contributed to the loss of many rare and endangered species of wildlife.

Funds from this year's program will provide for the protection of selected critical species on public lands and will enlist the cooperation of the states and other Federal resource management agencies.

(10) Facility Construction and Maintenance

The orderly exercise of administrative responsibilities and public services requires adequate offices, storage facilities, yards, and grounds. Equally important is an increase in campground survey, design, and construction to accommodate the rapidly expanding use of public land for outdoor recreation. Funds are also urgently needed to maintain existing buildings, recreation facilities, roads, and soil and water conservation and rangeland development structures to protect public investments, maintain their utility, and assure the safety of the public land visitor. Additionally, there are approximately 1300 undeveloped recreation sites in heavy use areas throughout BLM lands in the West. This program will provide funds for cleanup and prevention of littering in these areas where the problem has reached proportions that constitute a hazard to health and safety.

Americans have discovered the Public Domain! The massive and seemingly pervasive forces of regional urbanization are rapidly engulfing the National Resource Lands. Our traditional objectives of sustained yield, multiple purpose resource management, and environmental conservation seem increasingly incompatible against the backdrop of our expanded responsibility for meeting the new and specialized needs of an urban society. Therein lies this Bureau's greatest challenge: to resolve the developing conflicts in resource management and to move aggressively forward in response to the pressing realities of new national priorties.

Large and increasing injections of budget, management improvement, and creative resource development will be required to bring this Bureau into its mandated position for meeting the most pressing needs of our urbanizing society.

BUDGET SUMMARY
(FY 1974)
$ in Thousands
Analysis of Increases Over FY 1973 Budget

Program Activities	In-Ceiling Level	Over-Ceiling Level	Over-Ceiling Increases
Inventory & Planning: a/	$ 2,517	$ 5,772	$ 3,255
Environmental Analysis: b/	1,450	1,930	480
Cadastral Survey: (Lower 48 states)	-0-	1,000	1,000
Fuel & Energy:			
Geothermal Power	300	500	200
Oil Shale	100	330	230
Outer Continental Shelf	500	1,000	500
Surface Protection	900	1,200	300
Trans-Alaska Pipeline	-0-	2,780	2,780
Allotment Management Plans:	-0-	2,600	2,600
Alaska Native Claims: (includes Cad. Survey)	1,326	3,026	1,700
Wild Horses & Burros:	300	430	130
Rare & Endangered Species:	-0-	325	325
Recreation Management:	900	2,300	1,400
Construction & Maintenance:			
Soil & Watershed Maintenance	450	1,000	550
Building & Recreation Survey & Design	-0- c/	460	460
Maintenance of Facilities	690	1,010	320
Maintenance of Undeveloped Sites	-0-	420	420
General Administration:	150	500	350
TOTALS:	$9,583	$ 26,583	$ 17,000

a/ Includes $500,000 for Fuel & Energy Program Support.

b/ Includes $700,000 (In-Ceiling) and $1,130,000 (Over-Ceiling) for Fuel & Energy Program Support.

c/ At same level as FY 1973 program - $4,580.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AS REFLECTED IN 1974 BUDGET

The Bureau's research and development program consists mainly of cooperative research projects entered into with established institutions, primarily universities and Federal research agencies. The research and development activities are financed by programming allocations from line item activities.

Natural resource categories being investigated include watershed conservation and development, timber production, livestock forage production, wildlife habitat and production, and fire control.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES - DETAIL SCHEDULE **Exhibit** 44A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 1974 BUDGET **Bureau** of Land Management

(In thousands of dollars)

Account title		Conduct of research and development			Research and development facilities		
		1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Management of Lands and Resources	Oblig.	749	683	740	0	0	0
	Outlays	542	683	740	0	0	0
Oregon & California Grant Lands	Oblig.	86	46	60	0	0	0
	Outlays	83	46	60	0	0	0
TOTAL:	Oblig.	835	739	800	0	0	0
	Outlays	625	739	800	0	0	0

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES - AGENCY SUMMARY

Exhibit 44B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1974 BUDGET

Bureau of Land Management

(In thousands of dollars)

		Conduct of research and development			Research and development facilities		
		1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Total obligations		835	739	800	0	0	0
Estimated obligations to go to universities (memorandum)		(307)	(265)	(300)			
Total outlays		625	739	800	0	0	0
Estimated expenditures to go to universities (memorandum)		(232)	(265)	(300)			
Amounts for conduct of research and development are distributed as follows:							
Development (including test and evaluation)	Oblig.	25	24	24			
	Outlays	(5)	(24)	(24)			
Research	Oblig.	810	715	776			
	Outlays	(620)	(715)	(776)			

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS BY SOURCES

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1970, 1971, 1972 and estimated receipts for 1973 and 1974.

	Actual 1970	Actual 1971	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974
Sales, Public Lands and Materials.....	$ 2,099,849	$ 2,013,823	$ 1,941,520	$ 2,200,000	$ 2,200,000
Fees and Commissions...	4,468,455	4,096,965	5,351,278	5,400,000	5,500,000
Mineral Leasing.....	141,217,162	151,332,134	145,098,401	156,851,000	160,206,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf....	186,861,451	1,050,549,370	279,352,756	3,183,000,000 *	955,000,000*
Grazing Fees.....	5,668,742	7,549,969	8,021,646	9,828,000	11,152,000
Right-of-Way Leases...	249,892	270,963	293,908	300,000	310,000
Timber Sale.....	65,419,401	70,663,296	83,519,703	77,368,000	68,789,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	401,606	482,104	341,584	621,000	625,000
Total.....	$406,386,558	$1,286,958,624	$523,920,796	$3,435,568,000	$1,203,782,000

* Despite a critical need for additional resources, the receipt level for FY 1973 and FY 1974 will depend upon the anticipated impact of each proposed sale upon the environment as well as the continuing safe operation of existing OCS facilities.

NOTE: This table does not include Public Land Administration or Litter Prevention and Cleanup.

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, [$78,065,000] $86,660,000

(5 U.S.C. 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54,72,129, 315, 1181a-f; 78 Stat. 986; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

Program and Performance
Management of Lands and Resources

1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection: Includes such activities as land and mineral management, range management, forestry, soil and watershed conservation, protection, and recreation and wildlife. These activities provide realty, leasing, and records services as well as related land classification and mineral examination work; utilization of rangelands by livestock to help meet local and regional demands for livestock forage; a sustained yield of timber to help meet demands for wood products; management and treatment practices needed to maintain and improve water quality, reduce flood damage, and prevent and control erosion from BLM lands; contract and force account wildfire protection for public land resources; fish and wildlife habitat management and improvement; and recreation management, planning and site investigation on Bureau administered lands.

Proposed increased funding is required to assure systematic development of geothermal resources; to permit orderly development of oil shale while properly considering the environmental concerns; to implement an accelerated OCS leasing schedule and protect the environment of the Outer Continental Shelf; to safeguard surface resources subject to damage because of mineral leasing and exploration; to help insure that advanced consideration for the environment is given to all BLM actions; to accelerate inventory and planning efforts; to implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; to provide increased emphasis on recreation management including off-road vehicle use, enhancement of the cultural environment and protection of visitors; to implement the Act to protect wild horses and burros; and to maintain soil and watershed facilities to protect the existing capital investment.

2. Cadastral Survey: In Alaska, surveys are performed on lands selected by the State for transfer under the Alaska Statehood Act, for native townsites, for native allotments, for additional claims resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other special purposes.

In other states surveys are performed to obtain positive land identification as a prerequisite to resource management and improvement. Resurveys are often required to reestablish lost corners. Increases will be used to expand cadastral survey capabilities in support of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

3. Fire Fighting and Rehabilitation: Provides for the suppression of fires burning on or near the public lands under Bureau jurisdiction. Rehabilitation of burned-over areas is accomplished to restore land productivity and preserve watersheds. A supplemental appropriation for FY 1973 is anticipated for separate transmittal.

4. General Administration: Provides executive direction and general administrative services, such as financial management, personnel management, management analysis, procurement, and property management to support Bureau activities. The increase will provide for the additional services required as a result of an expansion in the Bureau's total management responsibilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	$88,242	$ 89,803
Decreases:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Firefighting	-15,000	-17,667
Financing Change: Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration	-298	-298
Trans-Alaska Pipeline	- 1,000	-951
Northern Alaska Land-Use Plan	-350	-343
5% Manpower Reduction Program	- 2,091	- 2,049
Termination of Missouri River Basin Program	-100	- 98
Increases:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Statutory Pay Increase Full Year $2,860 - $1,351 (Included in 1972 total)	+ 1,509	+ 1,494
Program Increases:		
Protection of Wild Horses and Burros	+100	+98
Easement Acquisition in Wyoming	+ 50	+50
Nevada Recreation Management-Red Rocks	+ 35	+34
Accelerated Outer Continental Shelf Leasing	+775	+759
Surface Protection	+250	+245
Improved Land Services	+125	+122
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Full Year $2,100 - $400 FY 1972 Supplemental	+ 1,700	+ 1,666
Employee Compensation Payments	+101	+101
Fire Protection Full Year $1,352 - $400 FY 1972 Supplemental	+952	+932
Inventory and Land Use Planning	+ 2,120	+ 2,014
Cadastral Survey Full Year $1,000 - $600 FY 1972 Supplemental	+400	+392
General Administration	+247	+242
1973 Total	$77,767	$76,546

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Program Increases: (In ceiling)		
Resource Management, Conservation and Protection		
(1) To enable BLM to better assure systematic development of geothermal resources	+$ 300	+$ 297
(2) To permit orderly development of oil shale resources with proper consideration of environmental concerns	+100	+ 99
(3) To implement an accelerated OCS leasing schedule with adequate environmental safeguards	+500	+495
(4) To safeguard surface resources subject to damage due to mineral leasing and exploration	+900	+887
(5) To help insure that advanced consideration for the environment is given to all BLM actions	+1,450	+1,430
(6) To accelerate public land inventory and planning to better balance resource decisions with public demand	+2,517	+2,478
(7) To implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203)	+1,000	+ 985
(8) To meet growing need for public outdoor recreation, control and direct off-road vehicle usage, enhance cultural environment and protect public land resources and visitors	+900	+890
(9) To implement P.L. 92-195 Protection of Wild Horses and Burros	+300	+296
(10) To establish the level of maintenance of soil and watershed facilities necessary to protect capital investments	+450	+444
Cadastral Survey		
To expand the cadastral survey program in support of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203).	+326	+321
General Administration		
To meet increased administrative workload associated with increased program activity	+150	+148
1974 Total	$ 86,660	$ 85,316

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Fiscal Year 1972 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1973 Total Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1973 Transfers	Fiscal Year 1973 Amount Available
1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection.....	57,217,726	61,679,000	-272,000	61,407,000
2. Cadastral Survey.....	7,593,542	8,002,000	- 26,000	7,976,000
3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation....	20,592,406	5,400,000	-	5,400,000
4. General Administration.....	2,706,343	2,984,000	-	2,984,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	132,075	-	-	-
Total.....	$88,242,092	$78,065,000	$-298,000	$77,767,000

Activity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared w/1973	Page Reference
1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection.....	57,217,726	61,407,000	69,824,000	+8,417,000	18
2. Cadastral Survey.....	7,593,542	7,976,000	8,302,000	+ 326,000	42
3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation....	20,592,406	5,400,000	5,400,000	-	44
4. General Administration.....	2,706,343	2,984,000	3,134,000	+ 150,000	46
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	132,075	-	-	-	
Total.....	$88,242,092	$77,767,000	$86,660,000	$8,893,000	

1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 a/ Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973 Total Program
(a) Land & Minerals Management.....	15,342,448	17,958,000	22,445,000	+4,487,000
(b) Alaska Pipeline Inspection..	1,642,891	776,000	776,000	---
(c) Range Management.....	6,953,158	6,863,000	7,474,000	+ 611,000
(d) Forestry.....	8,261,555	8,241,000	8,631,000	+390,000
(e) Soil & Watershed Conservation	13,719,504	14,187,000	15,203,000	+1,016,000
(f) Fire Protection.....	6,888,948	7,891,000	7,921,000	+ 30,000
(g) Recreation & Wildlife.....	4,409,222	5,491,000	7,374,000	+1,883,000
Total.....	57,217,726	61,407,000	69,824,000 a/	+8,417,000

a/ Excludes overceiling estimate

1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION
Analysis of Change in Subactivities
by Program Feature
FY 1974 Compared with FY 1973

SUBACTIVITY	PROGRAM FEATURES ($ IN 100's)										
	(1) Geothermal Resources	(2) Oil Shale	(3) OCS Leasing	(4) Surface Protection	(5) Environ. Analysis	(6) Inventory & Planning	(7) Alaska Native Claims	(8) Recreation Mgmt.	(9) Wild Horses	(10) S&W Conservation	Net Change
Land and Minerals Management	+$285	+$100	+$500	+$764	+$526	+$1,267	+$1,000	+$45			+$4,487
Range Management.....	+5			+20	+90	+196			+$300		+611
Forestry.....					+177	+213					+390
Soil and Watershed Conservation.....				+70	+148	+328		+20		+$450	+1,016
Fire Protection.....						+30					+30
Recreation and Wildlife.....	+10			+46	+509	+483		+835			+1,883
Alaska Pipeline Inspection.....											-
Total.....	+$300	+$100	+$500	+$900	+$1,450	+$2,517	+$1,000	+$900	+$300	+$450	+$8,417

1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection: FY 1973, $61,407,000; FY 1974, $69,824,000; an increase of $8,417,000. The increase consists of the following:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) +$300,000	12	$ 300,000	12	To enable BLM to better assure systematic development of geothermal resources.
(2) +100,000	4	1,025,000	51	To permit orderly development of oil shale resources with proper consideration of environmental concerns.
(3) +500,000	20	1,960,000	73	To implement an accelerated OCS leasing schedule with adequate environmental safeguards.
(4) +900,000	44	1,400,000	72	To safeguard surface resources subject to damage due to mineral leasing and exploration.
(5)+1,450,000	76	1,750,000	86	To help insure that advanced consideration for the environment is given to all BLM actions.
(6)+2,517,000	71	7,407,000	223	To accelerate public land inventory and planning to better balance resource decisions with public demands.
(7)+1,000,000	40	3,100,000	95	To implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203).
(8) +900,000	40	3,350,000	118	To meet growing need for public outdoor recreation, control and direct off-road vehicle usage, enhance cultural environment and protect public land resources and visitors.
(9) +300,000	10	400,000	10	To implement P.L. 92-195-Protection of Wild Horses and Burros Act.

I. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection: FY 1973, $41,807,000; FY 1974, $48,834,000; an increase of $6,811,000. The increase consists of the following:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Program	Total Equivalent	Explanation
(1) +$300,000	12	300,000	12	To enable BLM to better assess potentially damaging or geophysical exploration.
(2) +$128,000	4	1,025,000	41	To permit orderly engagement of 12 state-employed with project-specific multiple-use monitoring.
(3) +$00,000	20	1,300,000	23	To enhance an grazing-water-land inventory with adequate surveys-special analysis.
(4) +$00,000	44	1,400,000	72	To enlarged surface inventory subject to damage due to mineral leasing and exploration.
(5)+$1,410,000	76	1,760,000	86	To help insure that approved construction for the conservation is given to all BLM entities.
(6)+$2,317,000	72	3,401,000	272	To accelerate public-land inventory and planning in better balance resource decisions with public demand.
(7)+$1,000,000	40	3,100,000	93	To implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203).
(8) +$600,000	40	3,120,000	118	To meet growing need for public service recreation, control and fish and wildlife range, minerals and transportation facilities land, resources and wildlife.
(9) +$200,000	10	400,000	10	To implement P.L. 92-439- Protection of Wild Horses and Burros.

(10)+450,000	5	1,570,000	17	To establish the level of maintenance of soil and watershed facilities necessary to protect capital investments.
8,417,000	322			

(1) Geothermal Leasing

The President's Energy Message of June 4, 1971, specifically called for development of a geothermal leasing program as part of the effort to make available energy resources on Federal lands. Under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for leasing of public lands for the development and utilization of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources.

About 1.8 million acres of land in the western States have now been classified as "being within known geothermal resource areas" (KGRA's). An additional 96 million acres are listed as having "prospective value" for geothermal steam.

A large percentage of the Nation's "hot spots" are within Federal lands. Of the 1.8 million acres classified as KGRA's, where exploration for this energy resource is considered most promising, about one million acres of Federal land will be affected. Of the 96 million acres believed to have some potential, about 58 million acres of Federal land are involved.

Under the Geothermal Steam Act, the lands included within KGRA's will be leased competitively. "Grandfather" claimants who qualify for such acres under the terms of the Act may obtain leases upon meeting the high bid. Lands not in "hot" areas will be subject to non-competitive leasing, generally on a first come, first serve basis.

The environmental effects of geothermal power production are local in extent, and the use of geothermal power reduces the severity of pollution problems inherent in many other conventional methods of energy production, especially those involving fossil fuels.

Geothermal Resources Leasing Regulations are scheduled to be published in final form in FY 1973. BLM will accept lease applications upon publication of the final rule-making. There are presently 71 applications filed under Section 4 of the Act (grandfather clause) in the five of the western states that should be adjudicated promptly after publication of the final rules.

The FY 1974 increase of $300,000 and 12 positions will be directed to four states (California, Nevada, Oregon and Utah) primarily for adjudication of the conversion rights established by Section 4 of the Act, identification of potential leasing tracts, development of resource use plans and related environmental analyses, coordination of efforts with other federal agencies, and development of a tentative leasing schedule.

Based upon Geological Survey resource evaluation and area classifications, Bureau of Mines cost and market analysis, and BLM land use data and available resource data, areas will be identified for leasing, estimates of demand made to delineate what proportion of the total area should be considered for initial leasing, and individual lease tracts identified (from 1,280 to 2,560 acres in size) depending on resource evaluation and land pattern. It is assumed that there will be a number of acres identified after the first two years of the combined GS-BLM-BM analysis. Area and tract size determinations will attempt to assure completion, efficient development and the meeting of local or regional power needs.

As areas are identified for geothermal leasing, all available resource and land use data will be assembled and considered, deficiencies identified and arrangements made for gathering needed additional information. All pertinent Federal, State and local agencies will be consulted and existing land and resource plans reviewed. After environmental impact analysis of each area, an environmental impact statement will be prepared, if indicated. Public hearings will be held when necessary before leasing decisions are made and final statements prepared. Individual tracts will be eliminated where their environmental problems cannot be controlled. Initially statements will be prepared for each new area with public review and hearings. By the end of FY 1978, 20 such environmental statements with review and hearings are projected.

As areas are delineated for consideration for leasing and tentatively subdivided into leasing blocks, a tentative competitive lease sale schedule will be developed and made public. This schedule will show planned timing and size of lease sales by geothermal area. The assumption is that there will be approximately 4 lease sales per year, leading to about 24 competitive lease sales by the end of FY 1978. The schedule would be similar to that developed for Outer Continental Shelf leasing sale planning.

The FY 1974 increase will (1) enable the Bureau to be in a better position to assure systematic development of geothermal resources; (2) provide knowledge of the extent to which BLM lands could become involved in geothermal development; (3) provide sufficient pre-development consideration by multiple-discipline experts to minimize environmental damage; and (4) allow for the timely development of a critically needed energy resource.

(2) Oil Shale Leasing

Interest in oil shale is accelerating in response to the projection of substantial energy deficits. Timing is becoming a critical factor in the oil shale development program. In June 1971, the Department announced plans for a proposed program to permit development of a small part of the oil shale resources on Federal lands in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The "Call for Nominations of Areas for Oil Shale Leasing" was issued October 28, 1971; and by the closing date of January 31, 1972, 15 companies had nominated 17 oil shale tracts for leasing. Competitive lease sales of a maximum of 6 tracts are scheduled to take place in December 1972 or January 1973.

Any form of oil shale development will require a determination of subsurface resource ownership. Title to Federal lands in the oil shale area has been clouded for years by virtue of the existence of unpatented mining claims, including oil shale placer claims. Adjudication of the validity of these mining claims is needed as rapidly as possible to clear title, whether the claims are rejected or patents are issued. Estimates of the total number of mining claims covering the 22-county, 3-state (Utah, Wyoming, Colorado) area range from 60-80,000 claims.

Accurate information on the number and validity of mining claims on oil shale lands is particularly important for sound program planning and resource management.

The FY 1974 increase of $100,000 and 4 positions will be devoted to accelerating title clearance activities, developing lease stipulations, and monitoring those leases issued in the December - January sales. As initially proposed, the Title Clearance Project was to initiate a six-year program ending in FY 1974. Funding and manpower limitations have placed the effort significantly behind this schedule. The accelerated Title Clearance efforts will result in lower cost per claim cleared as a result of work specialization and claim ownership groupings, avoidance of much litigation by orderly examinations and presentation of claims information, and no title encumbrances when the lands are needed for lease, exchange and development. Approximately $500,000 of our Inventory and Planning Program is being spent annually in land use planning in the oil shale regions of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming to assure that the public oil shale lands are managed so as to make the most effective contribution toward meeting national and regional needs.

The development of lease stipulations which provide for adequate environmental protection and the monitoring of oil shale leases are essential in assuring that the environment is preserved while at the same time allowing for the development of a new alternative energy source.

(3) OCS Leasing

In response to the President's request for accelerated OCS leasing, the Secretary on June 15, 1971, released a five-year tentative schedule which indicated that sales of Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska Outer Continental Shelf resources could be held prior to 1976. The Secretary has emphasized, however, that before any leasing decision can be made there must be a complete evaluation of scientific, environmental, economic and technological data that is available for these areas. He has also stated that we cannot presently evaluate the possible impact of potential mineral development on the environment because the Department lacks sufficient information to do this.

Currently environmental analysis teams are studying the environmental impact of OCS leasing in general and oil spillage in particular, determining ways to improve lease stipulations, analyzing existing pipeline networks and developing methods to monitor pipelines, and improving rights-of-way requirements. Their efforts will provide inputs and backup for the preparation of environmental impact statements required for lease sales and pipeline rights-of-way. In addition, supporting studies are being conducted, including studies of possible new lease sale areas, a general analysis of pipeline system planning, an economic analysis of OCS supply/demand conditions, and value and production costs estimates in previously undeveloped areas of the OCS.

The increased emphasis on more comprehensive environmental impact statements, the recognition of the need for closer management of pipelines on the OCS because of high potential environmental hazard, and the introduction of specific regulations for mining hardrock minerals on the OCS will require increased staff and a continued applied research program.

The FY 1974 increase of $500,000 and 20 positions provides the capability to accommodate the accelerated oil and gas leasing schedule while concurrently intensifying our efforts to adequately protect the marine environment. These increases will fund (1) an environmental study field group assigned to the Mid-Atlantic area, (2) additional staff in the New Orleans OCS Office to prepare pipeline environmental impact statements, (3) additional staff for economic analysis and ADP projects, (4) additional staff in Alaska to prepare for offshore leasing by attaining environmental and resource assessments of the Alaskan OCS. Specific discussions of these increases follow.

1. Mid-Atlantic OCS Analysis. $110,000 and 5 positions

Recent analyses of the scientific and technical information available indicate that certain areas off the Atlantic Coast merit attention for future exploratory drilling for oil and gas

and exploration for other minerals. The Department does not have sufficient information to properly evaluate the possible environmental impact of potential mineral development in this heavily populated, politically sensitive area. The field study group will be assigned to the Mid-Atlantic area with the following basic responsibilities:

(a) Using experience gained in the Gulf of Mexico initiate inhouse studies on the potential environmental impact of specific types of mineral exploration, leasing and production on the Atlantic OCS.

(b) Establish liaison with State Agencies, the scientific community and industry along the East Coast to benefit from their data and research in their respective areas of expertise.

(c) Initiate and oversee special contract studies that may be required to assess the environmental and socio/economic impact of OCS mineral leasing in that area.

(d) Conduct public hearings, prepare and conduct lease sales, and administer any mineral leasing program that may be undertaken.

2. OCS Environmental Work - $65,000 and 5 positions.

It is estimated that 10-12 environmental impact statements will be required for new major pipeline projects in FY 1974 and subsequent years because of expansion into new undeveloped areas. Experience has shown the potential environmental hazard of pipelines caused by breaks and seeps in the offshore areas and the impact on the coastal marsh environment where lines go ashore. Additional expertise is required for the preparation of pipeline environmental impact statements as well as for the environmental and administrative responsibilities associated with the initiation of hard mineral leasing on the OCS.

3. ADP Data Bank - $100,000 and 4 positions.

Expertise in the ADP area is needed to design ADP systems that will incorporate the data collected by the environmental analysis teams into the basic OCS status and data bank. Other planned ADP projects include a Post Sale Analyses-master chart matrix to aid post sale decision making and linear transportation models for OCS hard minerals.

Expertise is also required to meet growing analytical needs in

interfuel competition and interchangeability in relation to the 5-year leasing schedule and expanding requirements for alternative energy sources analysis in environmental impact statements.

4. Alaska OCS Evaluation - $225,000 and 6 positions.

The Alaskan-OCS is an area of large potential resource values with use and environmental concerns of international proportions. It contains the largest salmon fishery in the world; is an international fur fishery; and provides the habitat for many marine mammals, including several whales on the rare and endangered species list. We do not presently have the capability to conduct the needed resource and environmental assessments. A general sale in the Alaskan-OCS by 1976 requires that expertise necessary to provide these assessments be available in FY 1974 to allow adequate time for a comprehensive treatment.

These activities build upon the current efforts to assure full implementation of multiple-use principles, to prepare environmental statements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to hold public hearings, and to continue to improve our evaluation of OCS tracts offered for sale to assure a fair return to the public for OCS mineral resources.

(4) Surface Protection.

The energy needs of the Nation are rapidly accelerating, necessitating the development of new energy sources. Public lands provide 10% of the Nation's domestic supply of oil and natural gas. Environmental considerations are eliminating some energy sources and restricting use of others. Public concern for marine environmental protection has contributed to the delay of lease sales on the OCS and could affect the upland program as well. BLM must insure that all proposed upland mineral management activities are properly conducted to minimize adverse impact upon the public lands and public sentiment.

Departmental regulations (43 C.F.R. 23), implementing instructions and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines provide for the protection of all public land resources and the environment, as well as reclamation of land during and after exploration, development, surface mining and on-site processing of minerals and mineral materials. They apply to permits, leases, or contracts issued under various Mineral Leasing Acts and the Minerals Act of 1947.

The Bureau's surface protection program seeks to:

(1) Safeguard those surface resources subject to damage because of on-shore mineral leasing and exploration activities on up to 80 million acres of public domain by 1978.

(2) Initiate technical and compliance examinations on all new permits, leases and contract areas.

(3) Perform comprehensive technical and compliance examinations on all cases by end of FY 1977.

In the GAO review of the Department of Interior's administration of regulations concerning surface exploration, mining and reclamation of public lands, GAO found that these regulations were not being effectively implemented in several significant areas. The FY 1974 increase will provide additional capability to deal with the BLM deficiencies identified by GAO.

The FY 1974 surface protection program would provide a satisfactory capability to perform required technical examinations, develop protective stipulations, review restoration efforts, and other associated activities. Approximately 14 million acres would be covered under this program in FY 1974.

(4) Surface Protection.

The energy needs of the Nation are rapidly accelerating, necessitating the development of new energy sources. Public lands provide 10% of the Nation's domestic supply of oil and natural gas. Environmental considerations are a limiting factor in meeting these energy needs and restricting use of science. Public policy for balance environmental protection has contributed to the delay of issue leases on the OCS and could affect the planned program as well. All must insure that all proposed related mineral exploration activities are properly monitored to minimize adverse impact upon the public lands and public resources.

Implementation regulations (41 C.F.R. 23), implementing authorizations and the Council on Environmental Quality guidelines provide for the protection of all public land resources and the environment, as well as restoration of land during and after exploration, development, mining and non-fuels processing of minerals and energy materials. They apply to permits, leases, or contracts issued under various Mineral Leasing Acts and the Mining Act of 1872.

The Bureau's surface protection program seeks to:

(1) Safeguard those surface resources subject to damage because of on-site mining, leasing and exploration activities as up to 80 million acres of public domain by 1978.

(2) Initiate technical and compliance assistance on all new permits, leases and contract sites.

(3) Perform compliance in technical and compliance assistance on all cases by end of CY 1977.

In the GAO review of the Department of Interior's administration of regulations concerning surface exploration, mining and reclamation of public lands, GAO found that these regulations were not being effectively implemented in several significant areas. The CY 1978 Bureau will provide additional capability to deal with the BLM deficiencies identified by GAO.

The CY 1978 surface protection program would provide a substantial capability to perform required technical examinations, develop protective stipulations, review reclamation efforts, and other associated activities. Approximately 14 million acres would be covered under this program in CY 1978.

The proposed increase of $900,000 and 44 positions builds upon efforts initiated in FY 1972 and FY 1973 to provide the nucleus of multi-resource teams in 5 states (Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, and Colorado) which have very active mineral leasing programs (particularly for coal). The teams would conduct technical examinations as required by Departmental regulations. Additional capability is provided to develop and include protective stipulations, review surface restoration efforts, review exploration and mining plans, perform compliance checks, etc. Funds are also provided for 5 additional states with smaller but locally important mineral leasing programs to support their surface protection needs.

Surface protection efforts must be expanded if we are to protect and preserve the environment while also being responsive to the need for development of new energy and mineral sources.

(5) Environmental Analysis and Statement Preparation

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 has been an increasingly important factor affecting the management of public land.

Since passage of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the workload in the preparation of significant environmental impact statements, holding public hearings, and reviewing statements prepared by other Federal agencies has expanded at a significant rate. This additional workload has, to date, been absorbed at the expense of other priority programs except for a modest increase in FY 1973.

The proposed program for environmental work has two components: (1) preparation of environmental statements for activities which significantly affect the environment and the review of statements prepared by others and (2) an interdisciplinary analysis of other on-going programs which impact the environment, but do not require statements.

The proposed increase of $1,450,000 and 76 permanent positions provides the necessary technical expertise for analysis, the added requirements for preparation of significant Environmental Impact Statements and the conduct of public hearings where formal statements are required. Specifically, this requrest will provide an annual capability to make:

- 6100 Environmental Analysis reviews of proposed BLM actions
- 40 Formal Environmental Statements
- 470 Reviews of other agency Environmental Statements
- 5 Reports for Environmental Study areas

Environmental analysis and statement work in 1974 will be largely directed in support of the expanded upland energy program. Approximately one-half of the proposed increase will go towards the environmental aspects of upland energy development such as oil shale, coal and geothermal steam. Our efforts in the preparation and review of environmental impact statements are intensifying in recognition of the need for more comprehensive evaluations. This has been found to be especially true in the field of energy.

Attention will be given to the preparation of one-time statements covering other identified major types of Bureau actions, and secondarily, on statements for the most significant individual actions. Identified one-time requirements for Bureauwide statements include:

- Road Construction Program
- Wildlife Habitat Management Program
- Lands Program
- Recreation Program

Some of the major types of individual actions requiring periodic, case-by-case statements are expected to include:

- Protective withdrawals (over 2500 acres)
- Surface mining leases
- Plans involving protection and habitat for rare or endangered species
- Wild and scenic river program actions
- Actions involving use of biocides

In addition to the requirement for environmental impact statements for significant Federal actions, the National Environmental Policy Act requires an interdisciplinary approach..." in planning and decision-making which may have an impact on man's environment." Under this requirement, environmental analysis of all actions is necessary even though no formal analysis or statement will be required in certain cases.

Failure to demonstrate in a timely and adequate fashion that proposed BLM actions have acceptable environmental effects can significantly delay needed actions, add substantially to the cost of operations, and result in significant losses of revenue to the Treasury. For example, failure to provide a sufficiently comprehensive environmental impact statement caused the delay of proposed Outer Continental Shelf oil leasing sales which would have produced revenues of about $500 million. The impact statements scheduled for FY 1974 with this increase are those which are considered to be the most controversial, to materially affect Federal revenues, or to have a high probability for causing irreversible environmental damage. Under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, citizens and organizations can block even insignificant actions by instituting administrative and judicial procedures based on the lack of environmental analysis. Major actions can be blocked for lack of an adequate environmental impact statement as required by section 102(2)(c) of the Act.

This program will help insure that advanced consideration for the environment is given in all BLM activities, and that disruption of on-going programs through environmental challenges will be minimized.

(6) Public Land Inventory and Planning

The key to proper land administration is a sound, well-organized resource inventory, analysis and planning process which is adequate to evaluate and guide the use, disposition, management and development of these lands. The proposed increase will accelerate an on-going program with emphasis on potential energy source areas. Our demands on the environment are so extensive that the knowledge required to evaluate and resolve resource utilization conflicts becomes critically important. To face the demands being made for resources and make sound decisions, it is essential that comprehensive approaches be made. It is no longer adequate to plan and manage on the basis of individual problems or resources.

The Bureau of Land Management operates a planning system for public lands and resources which integrates information from a variety of disciplines and relates it to major public land activities. This system has two distinct processes; the first, referred to as Management Framework Planning (MFP's), involves laying out policy and guidance for balanced resource management, developing socio-economic information, a physical inventory and identification and resolution of conflicts between competing resource uses. Public participation plays a significant role in this process. Participation insures that plans are coordinated with other local, state, and regional plans and are responsive to public thinking. The second process, termed Activity Planning, develops specific action plans for individual resources within the guidelines of the MFP's so that properly coordinated resource utilization programs can be effectively implemented to meet public needs.

Considering the tentative acreage to be transferred to the State of Alaska and to be needed for settlement of Native Claims, there remains a total of approximately 334 million acres that require MFP's by 1978. At the end of FY 1972 36 million acres were covered by MFP's. Acceleration of this planning effort has been given highest priority because of the impact it can have on multiple-use management decisions, many of which are irreversible and can significantly affect the environment. The $2.517 million and 71 position increase proposed for FY 1974 will be directed towards the development of comprehensive Management Framework Plans in special areas where major decisions concerning land and resource use are imminent. Particular emphasis is being given to those areas that are being considered for development for energy sources. These include:

		($ in 000's)
1.	Powder River Basin Coal - Montana & Wyoming	$435
2.	Oil Shale Regions of Utah, Wyoming & Colorado	215
3.	Southern Utah Coalfields	65
4.	Geothermal Steam - California & Nevada	40
	Total, Energy Areas	$755

		($ in 000's)
	Special areas with high resource values that are impacted by large populations include:	
5.	California Desert	210
6.	Colorado's Denver Front Range	100
7.	Canyon Country of Utah	75
	Total, Other Special Areas	385
8.	In addition to the above areas, important decisions involving conflicting demands for public lands must be made in many other critical areas. These decisions are no less important to the public than are the decisions with respect to energy. For example, Management Framework Plan decisions are urgently needed in the urban areas of northern California, populous areas of Arizona, the Red Desert of Wyoming and in many other areas throughout the West. It is these other less publicized areas where balanced lands, minerals, recreation and wildlife inputs are needed in order to be active rather than reactive in our planning efforts.	1,147

In addition to direct public land inventory and planning, BLM participation is proposed in two related programs important to the future of public land management.

9.	The Western U.S. Water Plan is an ongoing multi-agency effort to identify water requirements and relationships to other resource needs. It will provide basic data for determining long range water needs for public land resource use.	20
10.	Space-age technology and antomated data systems are needed to provide timely inventory and planning information. Use of remote sensing and other refined data collection, storage and analysis techniques are vital to the entire program. The increase will provide for purchase and distribution of photography and other data from the Earth Resource Observation System (EROS) and train field managers in its use. Interpretation of data by digitizing and other computerizing and Manipulation of data by computers are other aspects of this effort.	190
	GRAND TOTAL	2,517

National importance continues to be focused on public lands and the need for advance planning. There are penalties of inaction. Planning efforts develop the basic information with which to make the analyses for environmental impact statements. Resource programs such as oil shale production will be delayed in the courts if there is a lack of information to prepare an adequate statement. If the public lands are to fully support national goals for clean energy, environmental protection, housing, open space and recreation and are to be compatible with the proposed National Land Use Policy Act which requires coordination between Federal and local land use plans, we must move aggressively to inventory and plan for the utilization and preservation of public land resources. Here is an opportunity to provide the public with a means to having advance input to major decisions concerning future use of public lands and resources.

(7) Alaska Native Claims

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sets short time frames for accomplishing various actions, including only four years for the Natives to complete selection of their 40 million acre grant. The Act further requires the Secretary to immediately patent the land selected by the Natives. This results in a massive realty services minerals, and cadastral survey workload for the Bureau of Land Management which cannot be deferred.

A total program increase of $1,326,000 and 42 positions is proposed in FY 1974 on behalf of the Native Claims program. Of this amount, $1,000,000 and 39 positions are allocated to Lands and Minerals activities directed to the following legislative requirements:

a. Land withdrawals and land title record notations which must be processed within 9 months of the date of enactment to withdraw up to 80 million acres for national interest areas. Every six months thereafter for two years, a report to Congress on the location, size and values of lands so withdrawn is required. Withdrawal of up to 2 million acres of special interest areas, e.g. native cemetries, etc. is also required.

b. Adjudication of applications and conflicting claims - this includes the necessary field examinations to collect the data needed to adjudicate the case or claim. In addition to the applications filed by the Native Villages and Regional Corporations for 40 million acres within the next four years, there are currently pending 8,500 native allotment applications covering approximately 1,360,000 acres, 1,300 state selection applications involving approximately 8,300,000 acres, 4,500 applications filed under other public land laws, and approximately 55,000 mining claims covering as much as 8.8 million acres.

c. Classification or reclassification and opening to entry of any lands withdrawn.

d. Patent issuance on qualified entries. Of particular significance is the fact that all conveyances made pursuant to the Act are subject to valid existing rights. This requires field examinations and investigations to determine any existing valid rights.

e. Development of input to the Joint Planning Commission.

f. Development of an annual report to Congress.

g. Finalization of Regional Corporation boundaries.

Efforts will also be directed toward finalization of regulations implementing the Act, development of land classification procedures, participation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in conducting orientation meetings with Natives and in village eligibility review, and training or personnel, particularly Natives, for field examination work.

Rental of aircraft and helicopters to transport personnel throughout Alaska both for coordination efforts with Village Corporations and for required lands field examinations, since Alaska has a very limited ground transportation system, will be provided.

The balance of the overall program increase amounting to $326,000 and 3 permanent positions is devoted to increasing the Cadastral Survey capability in Alaska to support Native Claim land transactions. Justification for this part of the program appears on page 43.

(8) Recreation

The recreation potential of the public lands has been discovered by millions of people in the last decade. During that period, visitor use has increased 205% to 49 million visitor days and is expected to exceed 80 million days by 1980. These recreational pursuits include the use of wild and scenic rivers, National trails, designated and proposed primitive areas, use of lands as overflow areas from National Parks and Forests, visitations to archaeologic and historic sites, and off-road vehicle use. Over 2,000,000 motorcycles, dune buggies, snowmobiles and other all-terrain vehicles are currently using the public lands. Developed recreation sites on public land can accommodate only 12% of the present intensive facility oriented use of the Public Lands.

Urban areas are having an increasingly important affect upon public land recreation use. Within a 40 mile radius of the 16 major population centers of the western U.S., the Bureau administers 6 million acres of land, much of which has high recreation potential. Within a 120 mile radius or 3 hours driving time from these centers, there are 66 million acres of public land available for outdoor recreation.

It is the relationship of people to these lands together with increased leisure time and mobility that makes recreation management a high priority public land program.

The proposed increase of $900 thousand and 40 positions will be directed towards areas of National or regional recreation significance with special attention given to meeting the requirements of recent Executive Orders for off-road vehicle management and identification and preservation of public land cultural values. New program emphasis is directed to:

	Increase in ($ in 000's)
An expansion of the ranger force for the Southern California Desert to assist in the management and protection of this area which now receives over 7 million visitor days annually.	+$240
Capability to implement or improve management programs in critical areas such as Colorado's Gunnison Gorge, Nevada's Red Rocks, Garnet Ghost Town in Montana, cave areas of New Mexico and Oregon's Deschutes River.	+$160
Sub-Total, Special Areas	+$400

Increase in
($ in 000's)

Off-Road Vehicles - Executive Order 11644 - Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Land was issued to manage the use of off-road vehicles in order to protect land resources, promote the safety of all public land users, and minimize conflicts between various uses of public lands. This order requires the designation of areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles may be permitted and areas where they may not be permitted. The order directs that public participation be obtained in so designating these areas and in putting the regulations into operation. Compliance with this order will require that areas and trails where ORV use is permitted be marked on the ground and that maps and brochures be issued clearly describing and explaining the conditions of use of such trails and areas. No funds or manpower have been received to carry out the Executive Order provisions. The requested funding will allow the Bureau to begin implementation of an action program for the management of this important outdoor recreational activity to protect both the surface resources and the using public. +$300

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment - Executive Order 11593 directs the Federal agencies to: (1) locate and nominate sites, buildings, districts and objects that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic places; (2) exercise caution in use and development until inventories and evaluations are complete to protect Federal property which might qualify; and (3) initiate measures and procedures to provide for the maintenance through preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of such objects. No complete inventory for the purpose of identifying the items subject to this Order has been compiled; however, informed estimates indicate that as many as 400,000 archaeologic, historic and paleontologic sites exist on public lands. Many are unique in interpreting the nation's westward expansion or the life of early man on this continent. Pony express stations, early mining towns now abandoned, old military forts, cemetaries, ruins of aborginal communities and Indian picture writings are examples of these historic and pre-historic values which are rapidly disappearing because their existence was not known or adequate protective measures were not available.

	Increase in ($ in 000's)
A start to implement this Executive Order will be possible with the proposed increase. It will be used to survey 4.5 million acres of the most important areas to identify archaeologic, historic and paleontologic sites, and implement their stabilization, protection and restoration.	+$200
GRAND TOTAL	+$900

These program features will contribute to the improved management of recreation resources in order to protect and enhance these values and to help meet public demands for increased recreational opportunities.

(9) Protection of Wild Horses and Burros

High public interest in the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros led to the enactment of P.L. 92-195. The purpose of this new law and the objective of this program is to assure the protection and management of an estimated 17,000 wild horses and 10,000 burros as part of our national heritage.

The proposed program involves an FY 1974 increase of $300,000 and ten permanent positions and is a continuation of the small initial effort begun in FY 1973, resulting from Congressional action on the FY 1973 budget requests:

The FY 1974 program will:

- Initiate surveillance and protection, including training for law enforcement associated with implementation of the Act.

- Continue an inventory of wild horses and burros.

- Determine ownership and permit removal of privately-owned animals.

- Provide funding support for the joint BLM-USFS advisory board required by the Act.

- Provide cooperative agreements with private national, state and local groups interested in wild horses and burros.

This increase will not provide complete protection and management of these animals and it must be recognized that violations of the Act may continue to be committed undetected.

The major public benefit in this program will be the intensive inventory of wild horses and burros on 15 million acres of public lands containing the largest populations of these animals which will contribute to an effective program for their preservation and protection. An indication that a positive management program is underway will also help alleviate the concerns of over 16,000 people who have written to the Bureau to express their interest in wild horses and burros.

(10) Soil and Watershed Maintenance

For a number of years the funding level for the Bureau's Soil and Watershed maintenance program has not kept pace with the construction of soil and watershed structures. This program provides maintenance of facilities originally constructed to protect soil and watershed resources and improve water quality by reducing soil erosion and improving vegetative cover. Some of the water detention structures were built as early as the CCC days and are in need of evaluation and repair. To avoid possible repetition of a disaster such as the 1972 Buffalo Creek, West Va. incident where failure of a dam caused loss of life, an accelerated maintenance program is required.

An FY 1974 program increase of $450,000 and 5 permanent positions is requested. It would be used for annual emergency type maintenance on approximately:

- 40 high priority detention dams
- Dikes and water diversion structures containing 320,000 cu. yds. of earthfill.

It would also be used for yearly preventive maintenance on other facilities including:

- 50 wells
- 180 miles of water pipelines
- 1,000 miles of fence

All of this amounts to only 20% of the maintenance increase that is actually needed on over 26,000 projects the Bureau has constructed with soil and watershed monies over the past twenty years.

The major benefits to be derived are the protection of the capitol investments already expended in the construction of these facilities, the prevention of downstream damages and the control of further watershed deterioration. Perhaps the most important benefit is that public safety interests would be satisfied when structures that could potentially endanger many western communities are properly maintained.

2. Cadastral Survey

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974[a/] Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
(a) Alaska	$2,843,305	$ 3,246,000	$3,572,000	+326,000
(b) Other States.....	4,750,237	4,730,000	4,730,000	--
Total.....	7,593,542	7,976,000	8,302,000[a/]	+326,000

a/ :Excludes overceiling estimates

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, [$78,065,000] $86,660,000

(5 U.S.C. 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54,72,129, 315, 1181a-f; 78 Stat. 986; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

(2) Cadastral Survey: FY 1973, $7,976,000; FY 1974, $8,302,000; an increase of $326,000 which consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+$326,000	+3	$1,326,000	33	To expand Alaskan Cadastral Survey capabilities to accelerate required work for Alaska Native Claims.

The proposed increase of $326,000 and 3 new permanent positions is related entirely to the Cadastral Survey work required in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. As required by the Act, surveys will be conducted "on areas selected or designated for conveyance to Village Corporations...and areas selected or designated land occupied as a primary place of residence, as a primary place of business, and for other purposes, and any other land to be patented under this act."

The Native Claims program will ultimately require the survey of about 200,000 separate tracts and 40 million acres. Since there are special demands on cadastral surveyors that are found only in this Bureau, training is an important requirement for the accelerated survey effort. Training of newly recruited personnel (including Natives) and some on-board personnel is needed immediately to provide qualified surveyors to conduct the accelerated survey program. The funding will provide for the development of course materials and three additional instructors, (1) to train surveyors to perform Alaska type surveys, (2) to refine techniques for airborne surveys, and (3) to evaluate application of inertial guidance and other new technology to performance of Alaska surveys.

The nature of the Alaskan terrain requires special cadastral techniques and equipment, such as hover-site helicopter survey and cubic autotape systems. A portion of the FY 1974 funds will be used to purchase equipment and for aircraft rental to transport personnel, since an adequate ground transportation system is not available.

3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
(a) Firefighting.....	$20,003,829	$4,800,000	$4,400,000	(-) $400,000
(b) Rehabilitation.....	588,577	600,000	1,000,000	(+) $400,000
Total.....	$20,592,406	$5,400,000	$5,400,000	---

(3) Firefighting and Rehabilitation FY 1973, $5,400,000; FY 1974, $5,400,000; no change

These funds are used for emergency presuppression and suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands and subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses.

A reprogramming of $400,000 from firefighting to fire rehabilitation is proposed to cover rehabilitation work necessitated by damages sustained in extraordinarily severe fire seasons. This occurs periodically which necessitates supplemental fund requests if damages are to be corrected. By the time such additional funds can be made available, the most favorable season for rehabilitation work has passed resulting in less successful results. It should be noted that any funds not used for fire rehabilitation in fire seasons can be used to offset firefighting costs.

The level of funding presented herein is subject to change, depending upon the severity of the fire season in FY 1974. Should actual fire fighting and fire rehabilitation costs exceed the estimate, the necessary additional amounts are requested through a supplemental appropriation.

4. General Administration

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
1. Total	2,690,000	2,984,000	3,134,000 a/	+150,000

a/ Excludes over-ceiling estimates.

4. General Administration. FY 1973, $2,984,000; FY 1974, $3,134,000; an increase of $150,000 which consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) +$150,000	3	$3,134,000	185	To meet increased administrative workload associated with increased program activity.

The Bureau's administrative capability has not kept pace with the expansion of the resource programs. While the resource programs have grown in manpower and responsibilities, the supporting administrative program has not been adequately expanded within the past several years to keep pace with the added workload. Additional capability must be provided if BLM is to maintain the current high quality of administrative support. Additional systems analysts are required as well as additional funds to finance increased utilization of automated data processes. A portion of the increase will be used in financing the conversion to the new common payroll-personnel automated system being developed in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Direct Program			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	57,119	61,407	69,824
2. Cadastral survey	7,129	7,976	8,302
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	20,958	5,400	5,400
4. General Administration	2,690	2,984	3,134
Total, direct program	87,896	77,767	86,660
Reimbursable Program			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	1,151	1,300	1,300
2. Cadastral Survey	1,401	1,900	1,900
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	3,299	3,800	3,800
Total, reimbursable program	5,851	7,000	7,000
Total program costs, funded 1/	93,747	84,767	93,660
Change in selected resources 2/	491	--	--
10 Total Obligations	94,238	84,767	93,660
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
11 Federal funds	-2,746	-3,400	-3,400
14 Non-Federal funds	-3,382	-3,600	-3,600
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	132	--	--
Budget Authority	88,242	77,767	86,660
Budget Authority:			
40 Appropriation	88,654	78,065	86,660
41 Transferred to other accounts (-)	-412	-298	--
43 Appropriation (adjusted)	88,242	77,767	86,660
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	88,110	77,767	86,660
72 Obligated balance, start of year	4,228	2,506	3,727
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-2,506	-3,727	-5,071
77 Adjustments in expired accounts	-29	--	
90 Outlays	89,803	76,546	85,316
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

(Mono cast: 21.5)

(continued)

GPO: 1964—O-732-499

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
1/ Includes capital outlay as follows:	$1,490	$2,325	$2,951	
2/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:		(thousands of dollars)		
	1971	1972	1973	1974
Stores.....	3,542	3,633	3,633	3,633
Unpaid undelivered orders.....	2,507	2,907	2,907	2,907
Total selected resources.....	6,049	6,540	6,540	6,540

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

Proposed for separate transmittal
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by activities:			
Firefighting and rehabilitation (costs-obligations).....	---	12,000	---
Financing:			
40. Budget authority (proposed supplemental appropriation.....	---	12,000	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	---	---	---
72. Obligated balance, start of year.	---	---	500
74. Obligated balance, end of year..(-)	---	-500	---
90. Outlays.....	---	11,500	500
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

(Mono cast: 21.5)

BLM-50

GPO:1964—O-732-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	40,542	39,783	43,261
11.3 Positions other than permanent	7,324	6,041	6,413
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,314	1,802	1,902
11.8 Special personal services payments	4,736	1,217	1,217
Total personnel compensation	54,916	48,843	52,793
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	5,879	5,373	5,807
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4,276	4,523	4,967
22.0 Transportation of things	2,553	2,452	2,624
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	3,157	2,222	2,437
24.0 Printing and reproduction	439	469	562
25.0 Other services	14,320	11,862	14,687
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,311	5,497	6,092
31.0 Equipment	1,573	1,669	1,781
32.0 Lands and structures	1,849	1,900	1,950
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	--	--
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	10	17	20
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal	92,285	84,827	93,720
95.0 Quarters and Subsistence charges (-)	-47	-60	-60
99.0 Total obligations	94,238	84,767	93,660

BLM-51

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-692

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions:.	3,271	3,379	3,707
Full-Time Equivalent of Other Positions:	1,875	1,005	1,042
Average Paid Employment:	4,765	3,895	4,194
Average GS Grade:	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS Salary:	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-52

GPO:1964—O-732-469

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Proposed for separate transmittal - Fiscal Year 1973

A supplemental estimate in the amount of $12.0 million is anticipated. This amount will be used for the suppression of fire.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

Proposed for separate transmittal
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by activities:			
Firefighting and rehabilitation (costs - obligations).....	---	12,000	---
Financing:			
40. Budget authority (proposed supplemental appropriation)....	---	12,000	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	---	---	---
72. Obligated balance, start of year	---	---	500
74. Obligated balance, end of year (-)	---	-500	---
90. Outlays.....	---	11,500	500
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-54

(Mono cast: 21.5)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Over-Ceiling Estimate
Justification

Appropriation Title	Amount
Management of Lands and Resources	
Total over-ceiling increase (amount over and above in-ceiling increase)	+$15,800,000

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

1.	Geothermal Leasing	+200,000
2.	Oil Shale Leasing	230,000
3.	OCS Leasing	500,000
4.	Surface Protection	300,000
5.	Environmental Analysis	480,000
6.	Inventory and Planning	3,255,000
7.	Alaska Native Claims	1,700,000
8.	Recreation Management	1,400,000
9.	Wild Horses	130,000
10.	Soil and Watershed Maintenance	550,000
11.	Trans-Alaska Pipeline	2,780,000
12.	Rare and Endangered Species	325,000
13.	AMP's	2,600,000
14.	Cadastral Survey (Lower 48 States)	1,000,000
15.	General Administration	350,000

(1) Geothermal Leasing +$200,000 and 7 positions

An accelerated response to the President's call for development of geothermal resources on Federal lands as a new clean energy source will be possible with the over-ceiling increase.

The over-ceiling program expands the Bureau's efforts toward encouraging the development of geothermal resources to meet national, regional, and local power needs while concurrently assuring that geothermal exploration, development and extraction is carried out in such a way as to minimize environmental and other resource damage.

The over-ceiling increase of $200,000 and 7 positions will be used primarily to fund geothermal programs in five additional states including such activities as identification of potential leasing tracts, resource use planning and evaluation, and development of a tentative leasing schedule. Additional capability is also provided for development of lease stipulations and procedures which will minimize the environmental impact and for incorporation of the geothermal resource into the land use planning system.

The FY 1974 over-ceiling increase will better enable the Bureau to determine the extent to which BLM lands could be involved in geothermal development and assure systematic development of a critically needed energy resource.

(2) Oil Shale Leasing +$230,000 and 9 positions

Competitive lease sales of a maximum of 6 tracts are scheduled to take place in December 1972 or January 1973. Imminent development of oil shale resources on these six tracts in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming necessitates Bureau actions not possible without additional program emphasis.

The Bureau's oil shale program emphasizes title clearance to oil shale lands to facilitate leasing, development, and surface resource management and preparation for and operation of a leasing program which provides a new alternative energy source while minimizing damage to the surface environment.

In-ceiling increases will fund these activities in Colorado. The over-ceiling increase of $230,000 and 9 positions will be devoted to acceleration of title clearance efforts and the development of lease stipulations and monitoring of oil shale leases in the remaining two oil shale states of Utah and Wyoming. Timely development of stipulations and lease monitoring are vital in assuring the development of a new energy source while also protecting the environment.

(3) OCS Leasing +$500,000 and 11 positions

The increased emphasis on new OCS areas and requirements for more comprehensive environmental impact statements require an over-ceiling increase in the OCS program. This increase will permit: (a) accelerated evaluation of the Alaskan OCS, (b) additional contract studies, and (c) maintenance of the existing data on energy alternatives and their environmental impacts.

(a) Accelerated evaluation of the Alaskan OCS ($300,000 and 7 positions). The current OCS leasing schedule calls for a sale on the Alaskan OCS prior to 1976. The OCS to a depth of 200 meters bordering Alaska covers approximately 358 million acres. Environmental and resource assessments of this area must be accomplished now in order to obtain a comprehensive treatment of the resources and the environment prior to leasing. The over-ceiling increase is crucial to complete these assessments in a timely manner and thus insure protection of the environment and resource values on the OCS from unwarranted degradation.

(b) Additional contract studies ($90,000 and 0 positions). This over-ceiling increase continues the Bureau's effort to obtain required environmental, natural resource and economic data as quickly as possible. Since the scope of needed information exceeds the Bureau's capability, additional contract studies are required to assess the North and Central California OCS and to conduct follow-up studies in the Mid-Atlantic area.

(c) Maintenance of existing data ($110,000 and 4 positions). Evaluation of alternative energy sources and their environmental impact has occupied at least 40 percent effort of producing the most recent OCS environmental impact statements and has given rise to the most serious inter-agency coordination problems. Currently each agency preparing an environmental impact statement must research its own data on energy sources. Costs in time and funds are high for each statement, and individual statements vary in facts, interpretation and presentation of policy. The over-ceiling increase will enable BLM to publish semi-annually a report including current and projected production from each source, and current appraisals of environmental impacts associated with each energy source. This report will be a central source of current information for all Federal agencies working on energy-oriented environmental statements. Supplemental reports to the semi-annual report will be published if significant changes occur in the energy field. Such a reporting system will enable the preparation of environmental statements based on a published and accepted body of current information and will allow interagency coordination to be conducted on an objective, non-crises basis.

(4) Surface Protection - +$300,000 and 11 positions.

Over 62 million acres of public domain are currently under mineral lease and exploration. Coal activity is expected to increase rapidly as industry develops economical coal conversion and gasification techniques. The mineral leasing workload will be increased further as a result of development of oil shale following lease sales in December 1972 or January 1973 and anticipated development of geothermal steam resources following publication of the Geothermal Regulations in FY 1973. The Bureau's surface protection activities must be increased beyond the in-ceiling level if we are to fully meet the objective of safeguarding surface resources subject to damage because of on-shore mineral leasing and exploration activities.

The over-ceiling increase of $300,000 and 11 positions will build upon the in-ceiling increase and enable protection of an additional 2.5 million acres of public domain. Prime effort would be devoted to the development of systems and procedures to determine reclamation and rehabilitation costs in order to establish guidelines for sufficient performance bonds. The over-ceiling increase will also provide additional capability to perform comprehensive reviews and compliance checks of on-the-ground efforts by permitees or lessees to rehabilitate and reclaim affected lands.

(5) Environmental Analysis, Education and Statement Preparation
+$450,000 and 25 positions

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is mandatory. All BLM actions and programs must have analyses made to determine their impact upon the environment. With the exception of a modest increase in FY 1973, this work has been accomplished at the expense of other vital ongoing programs.

Environmental program goals for the next five years are to:

(a) Identify, schedule and accomplish in a timely manner the environmental analyses, reviews and statement preparation required by NEPA. This includes over 40,000 analyses and statements.

(b) Develop and incorporate environmental analysis techniques into multiple-use management and resource activity planning.

(c) Develop and implement an environmental awareness and education program to stimulate public participation in planning and to generate an increased public understanding and respect for the public land resource.

(d) Identify and meet environmental research needs.

The in-ceiling increase of $1.45 million and 76 positions will provide an annual capability to make:

6100 Environmental Analyses
40 Formal Environmental Statements
470 Reviews of other agency Environmental Statements
5 Reports for Environmental Study areas

At the in-ceiling level, full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act will be made at the continued expense of ongoing programs. Established goals designed to comply with NEPA will not be realized. One-half of the increase will go towards the environmental aspects of upland energy development such as geothermal steam, oil shale and coal. Efforts in these areas are on a "catch-up" basis.

The over-ceiling increase of $450 thousand and 25 positions will:

1. Provide timely identification of environmental protective measures to insure that upland energy programs will not be delayed.

2. Permit preparation of additional environmental analyses and statements in other energy and mineral potential areas of the West. The benefit here will be the Federal Government's ability to make resources available when they are needed with advance public participation for environmental safeguards.

3. Begin implementation of an environmental education program designed around holding teacher workshops. As an example, 100 of these workshops would reach 2,500 teachers and in turn 67,500 students. This educational effort is necessary to bring about a better public understanding of public land ecosystems. An investment in this effort is intended to produce long term payoffs through improved participation in public land management decisions and reduced management and maintenance costs resulting from an understanding of how our ecosystems are to function in a healthy condition.

4. Allow on-going programs to return to previously higher levels of resource production.

(6) Public Land Inventory and Planning +$3,255,000 and 196 positions

Resource inventory, analysis and planning are recognized as key factors in making sound land use policy and resource development decisions. The Bureau of Land Management's two part planning system of Management Framework Plans (MFP's) and Activity Plans provides the means for decision making and implementation of resource utilization decisions.

Goals for accomplishment of Framework and Activity Plans are predicated on indicators of the growing requirements for natural resources.

The Western Region of the United States is becoming urbanized at a rate that is much greater than the national average. Its portion of the total population will increase from 16.8 percent in 1970 to 22.1 percent in 1980.

This expansion in the Western Region will place great demand on recreation, timber, construction material, food and fiber, fuel, and land from the public lands. It will also accentuate conflicts over the allocation of public land resources which can be resolved through a planning system responsive to public needs, resource opportunities, and national policies.

In order to fully meet its share of the national need for the services and commodities of the public lands, BLM must meet the following goals:

1. Complete all management framework plans on the public lands by 1978 covering 750 planning units and 334 million acres.

2. Prepare activity plans to implement MFP decisions at rate and pattern to allow public land management to meet national objectives within the limitation of environmental considerations.

The proposed over-ceiling program of $3,255 thousand and 196 people will be used to:

	Over-ceiling Increase $000
1. Accelerate the planning effort in the California Desert to meet the timeframe established for decisions that must be made affecting energy transmission corridors, proposed primitive areas, recreation demands of 7 million visitor days of use and a myriad of other uses. This special area has an estimated planning cost of $14 million, most of which has not been funded.	+382

	Over-Ceiling Increase $000
2. Provide increased attention to the southern Utah coal field planning effort to coordinate it with other energy decision that will be made in the Rocky Mountain area.	+83
3. Key to both MFP's and Activity Plans is the rapidly expanding technology of remote sensing and related automated systems. They provide the means for developing and maintaining plans in a most efficient way. The over-ceiling increase will permit supporting information to be gathered from the Earth Resources Observation System (ERCS) and computerized.	+75
4. Bureau involvement in the western U.S. Water Plan is required for a determination of public land water resource needs. This involvement must be stepped up to keep pace with the information requirements of other participating agencies. It is also needed to provide water information input to MFP's and Activity Plans. Water information is basic to resource decisions and is becoming a limiting factor in accomplishing Framework and Activity Plans.	+400
5. MFP's in other important areas are not being accomplished at a rate sufficient to keep up with established goals. Framework decisions near populus areas having land use problems of regional significance will be the product of the proposed general inventory and planning over-ceiling increase.	+115
6. Activity plans are the major thrust of the over-ceiling increase for inventory and planning. Efforts in MFP's are responsive to public demand for coordinated federal-local land use decisions and must continue. Activity plans to implement these decisions are necessary to keep pace with the need for environmentally sound guidelines for resource development. Failure to meet goals for activity planning will result in entering the 1980-90 decade short of the plans needed for effective management.	+2,200

Activity Planning priority is given to areas in which decisions will be made and implemented in the next 5 years.

Accomplishment of Activity Planning goals will initially center on minerals and energy. Geographically, energy plans will focus on Montana, Wyoming and Utah Coal; Colorado and Utah oil shale and California and Nevada geothermal steam. Next priority will be given to areas identified with expanding or new communities and to commercial forest areas in order to help meet housing and urban expansion goals. In all instances the development of activity plans will be done on a coordinated basis to provide a balanced resource development program.

(7) Alaska Native Claims +$1,700,000 and 43 positions

This increase includes $1,400,000 and 40 positions for Lands & Minerals Management and $300,000 and 3 positions for Cadastral Survey.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sets short time frames for accomplishing land withdrawals and provides only four years for the Natives to complete selection of their 40 million acre grant. The Act requires the Secretary to immediately patent the land selected by the Natives. This results in a massive realty services, mineral and cadastral survey work load that cannot be deferred.

The current objective is to provide the land and resource services including the massive land title records, adjudication and field examinations, and the land use information and planning necessary for:

1. Withdrawal of up to 80 million acres for national interest areas of parks, forests, wildlife and wild and scenic rivers. (Formal announcement of 79 million acres withdrawn September 13, 1972).

2. Withdrawal of approximately 50 million acres to protect the public interest and to provide for orderly use of the land by means of classification.

3. Withdrawal of 2 million acres for selection by the Natives for cemetery sites and historical places, and other grant provisions in the Act.

4. Withdrawal of land necessary for utility and transportation corridor needs.

5. Selected by the patenting of 40 million acres to the Natives.

6. Processing of approximately 9,000 pending native allotment applications, 3,000 pending land title and land use applications, and approximately 14,000 pending mineral lease applications.

7. Processing of State Selection applications for approximately 77 million acres.

The FY 1974 over-ceiling increase of $1,400,000 and 40 positions in lands and minerals management will assure completion of certain required actions within the specific time frames. The increase will also provide for an accelerated and efficient approach to the expanded workload.

1. For the work of selection of land by the Natives and conveyance by the Government, which includes land title record notations, adjudication and field examination. Over-ceiling increases will provide for processing approximately 4,000 cases in order to enable Native Villages to make their selections, once their eligibility is determined.

2. Additional personnel will enable processing of approximately 4,500 Native Allotment applications at a rate that will permit the applicants to declare by December 17, 1973, their option of choosing between continuing with their application based on the Native Allotment Act of May 17, 1906, or filing an application for their primary residence under the ANCSA.

3. Other lands and minerals applications, issuance of patents to the State selected lands and to persons who have made a lawful entry that does not conflict with Native Selection and who have fulfilled all requirements of the law in accordance with Section 22 of ANCSA, will be processed and worked on with the additional funds and personnel provided for by this increase and which would not begin without the increase.

4. This increase will allow for rounding out the requirement for full automation of cadastral survey records which was very partially begun in the regular program. Further, increased automation would provide a program for land status and application (case) control to facilitate Native land selections, State selections and federal study areas. This would include acreage control of all land grants to ensure that the Natives received total entitlement.

5. Forty additional personnel will command considerable additional transport over a wider and more diverse area. Up to $200,000 is programmed for travel costs.

The FY 1974 over-ceiling increase of $300,000 and 3 positions in cadastral work seeks a gradual increase in manpower and equipment base to meet the scheduled survey deadlines. Specifically, the funding will provide for the development of course materials and three additional instructors, (1) to train surveyors to perform Alaska-type electronic surveys, (2) to refine techniques for uniform surveys and, (3) to evaluate application of inertial guidance and other new technology to performance of Alaska surveys. As personnel are trained, they will be immediately deployed in the conduct of field surveys so that an orderly transfer of land selections may be effected.

(8) Recreation Management +$1,400,000 and 67 positions

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities for the rapidly growing population in the western states. Total visitor use on the public domain estimated at 49 million visitor days in FY 1972 is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by FY 1980.

Recreational pursuits have added to the conflicting demands for land and resource use. Recent Legislation and Executive Orders have recognized the need for satisfaction of recreational desires by setting aside certain areas for recreation and calling for evaluations to determine the actions that will be needed to provide for and manage the recreation resource. The Legislation and Executive Orders listed below identify a portion of BLM's recreation workload and play a major role in establishing priorities and time frames for accomplishment.

- Antiquities Act	1906
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	1968
- National Trail Systems Act	1968
- King Range National Conservation Area	1970
- E.O. 11593 Protection & Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	1971
- E.O. 11664 Off-Road Vehicle Management	1971
- Secretarial Authority to Designate Primitive & Natural Areas	
- Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	1971

An overceiling proposed increase of $1,400,000 and 67 positions will be used to comply with Legislative and Executive mandates and to give recreation management attention to geographic areas experiencing extraordinary problems due to population increases and unique natural resource features.

Overceiling proposed programs are:

Off-Road Vehicles - Executive Order 11664 requires Federal agencies to manage off-read vehicle use on the public lands. More specifically, the Executive Order requires BLM to determine the areas and trails where off-read vehicles may be used, post the open and closed areas, provide maps to the public showing the open and closed areas and develop an operational visitor management program for ORV's.

The potential for damage to the fragile environments as exhibited by legitimate demand for space for 2,000,000 off-road vehicles dictates a $500 thousand overceiling effort in this area. The ORV management program will, out of necessity, become one of the larger programs in BLM.

Initial program emphasis will be placed on identification of open and closed areas and on visitor management using BLM Rangers. An estimated 50,000,000 acres will be inventoried and an additional 60 areas designated as open to ORV's.

Enhancement of the Cultural Environment - Executive Order 11593 requires Federal land managing agencies to inventory, identify, protect and nominate those archaeological and historic sites that qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic places by July 1, 1973.

At present BLM has only one trained archaeologist and is not staffed to accomplish the goals set by Executive Order 11593 within the time frame of the Executive Order. However, with adequate funding, the job could be done under contract by universities and museums who have the expertise to do the field work. With the $100 thousand overceiling increase an additional 4 million acres will be inventoried and an estimated 6,000 sites identified and analyzed for their cultural significance.

Wild & Scenic Rivers - The Bureau administers portions of two established wild and senic rivers along the Rogue River and the Rio Grande River. In addition, BLM is heavily involved in a number of rivers (22) that come under the study provisions of the Act that required a determination to see if they are to be afforded protection. Other demands on these rivers and adjacent lands are not waiting for these determinations.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires the Secretary to withdraw up to 80 million acres of land in Alaska for National Parks, Forests, Game Refuges and Wild and Scenic Rivers. BLM has identified 27 rivers that may qualify as Wild and Scenic Rivers. The Act allows until December 19, 1973, to complete studies of these rivers.

An overceiling increase of $119 thousand will direct attention to the Alaska rivers and the mose critical rivers in the Western U.S. Twelve wild and scenic river reports involving 24,000 acres would be completed.

National Trails - The National Trails Act designated the Pacific Crest Trail which includes approximately 250 miles on BLM administered land in Oregon and California. Preliminary work has been completed and awaits final inter-agency plans. Additional study trails involving BLM are:

1. Oregon Trail
2. Lewis & Clark Trail
3. Continental Divide Trail
4. North Country Trail
5. Mormon Battalion Trail
6. Santa Fe Trail
7. Mormon Trail
8. Gold Rush Trail

Access development and preservation of original trail features becomes more difficult with the passage of time. Land is subdivided or placed in more intensive use and the willingness of private landowners to cooperate with the Federal Government wanes. An overceiling increase of $56 thousand will initiate work on the study trails. A report will be completed for the Oregon trail using contracts with universities and historical societies. This product will then be combined with the information of cooperating State and Federal agencies.

Primitive Areas - There have been identified 52 potential primitive areas on public lands. They include 2.2 million acres of essentially roadless land that is subject to increasing demands for development or other uses that would be incompatible with their primitive state. If a determination of the true primitive value of these lands is to be made an effort must be initiated now before the opportunity is lost.

A $203 thousand effort will be centered in Arizona and California where a majority of the potential acreage exits and is in the greatest danger of being lost. Twenty primitive areas involving 430,000 acres will be analyzed and reports prepared either recommending them for primitive area designation or for other uses.

Special Areas - Certain areas of public lands have National or regional significance for their recreational values. This significance comes from a combination of people pressures and unique landscape. These areas experience the problems that recent conservation legislation and Executive Orders are intended to correct. Accomplishments in ORV management, responsiveness to the Enhancement of the Cultural Environment Executive Order, and other mandates are dependent upon the increase identified with these areas.

High priority goes to the California Desert where a contract study has identified a $16 million 5-year management cost to protect, preserve and manage the existing environment until an ongoing planning effort can identify the resource management direction BLM is to take for the future. This interim management remains largely unfunded.

An overceiling increase of $260 thousand would:

- Expand the Desert Ranger Force by ten trained rangers.
- Include the inventory, mapping and signing of trails or courses open to off-road vehicles.

- Contract with universities and protection agencies to identify, protect and restore historical and cultural areas

- Initiate an environmental education program to educate public land visitors in the basic ecology of the desert environment
- Protect the visiting public from the many public land hazards through education, law enforcement and ranger patrols
- Begin installation of the radio network vital for the safety and communication of the desert worker and user.

Other special areas requiring an overceiling increase to cope with recreation problems similar to those in the California Desert are the Gunnison Gorge of Colorado, cave areas of New Mexico, Montana's Garnet Ghost Town, Urban Recreation in Colorado, Recreation Management for popular areas of Nevada and areas of the Upper Colorado River. An increase of $162 thousand would be allocated among these areas to stem the loss of recreational values due to unmanaged overuse, protect visitors from the inherent hazards of the New Mexico caves and Colorado River and initiate recreation management where population growths and pressures have overtaxed the recreation resource.

(9) Protection of Wild Horses and Burros +$130,000 and 6 positions

High public interest in the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros led to the enactment of P.L. 92-195. The purpose of this new law and the objective of this program is to assure the protection and management of an estimated 17,000 wild horses and 10,000 burros as part of our national heritage.

The proposed over-ceiling program involves a FY 1974 increase of $130,000 and six permanent positions over the in-ceiling program increase of 300,000 and ten permanent positions. This additional increase would concentrate on:

- Development and implementation of specific management plans in states where horse populations are the greatest (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and Montana).

- Increase the surveillance where violations of the Act are known or expected to be most prevalent.

- Increase research where management alternatives pertaining to wild horses and burros indicate conflict with other species (for example, in the southwest desert where burros compete with desert highorn sheep for available water and forage).

The major benefits of this program increase would be the intensified management of wild horses and burros as a result of more complete inventories, research and protective surveillance, resulting in the public's expressed desire of a positive, well-defined management program.

(10) Soil and Watershed Maintenance +$550,000; +12 permanent positions

During the 1950's and early 60's a large number of structures were built when there was a great emphasis on erosion, flood and water control. Because the maintenance budget has not kept pace to take care of these and newer structures, the investment and accrued benefits of these facilities (such as public safety) is being lost and renewed watershed deterioration results.

For FY 1974 an over-ceiling increase of $550,000 and 7 permanent positions over the in-ceiling increase ($450,000 and 5 permanent positions) is required. This increase would provide annual emergency maintenance on an additional:

- 25 detention dams
- Dikes and water diversion structures containing over 400,000 cu. yds. of earth fill

Additional preventive maintenance could be accomplished on:

- 160 stockwater reservoirs
- 50 wells
- 130 miles of water pipeline
- 900 miles of fences
- 7000 acres of vegetation improvement projects

Annual surveys for routine maintenance needs of a preventive or corrective nature will be conducted.

This increase would accommodate approximately 30% of the increased maintenance needs on Bureau soil and watershed projects.

Major benefits include the protection of the public's safety and capital investment in these projects and increased prevention of damages to environmentally important watersheds in the western U.S.

(11) Alaska Pipeline Inspection +$2,780,000 and 55 positions

After exhaustive study, the Secretary of Interior announced, on May 11, 1972, his intention to issue a pipeline permit for the construction of an 800 mile pipeline across the interior of Alaska from Prudhoe Bay in the North to a warm water port at Valdez in the South.

This decision was predicated on two major factors:

1. That the vast oil reserves in Arctic Alaska were vital in meeting the domestic energy needs of the nation and;

2. That such a pipeline and related facilities including a major access road could be built with minimum, acceptable adverse impact to the Alaskan environment.

Intense public interest has been generated in the project, both favorable and unfavorable. Of particular concern to a large segment of the public is the potential impact of the project on the Alaskan environment.

Concurrently the enormous investment already committed to the project by the applicant, Aleyeska, brings to bear heavy pressures to construct this facility as rapidly as possible after the permit is issued. BLM, as the lead agency will have overall responsibility for monitoring and surveillance of pipeline construction once the right-of-way permit is issued and must be prepared and equipped to meet its objective of facilitating construction while protecting environmental values through enforcement of detailed permit stipulations.

In the final analysis, this undertaking will proceed only at a rate which can be adequately supervised. The necessary staff and expertise for this work cannot be created on a moments notice. On the assumption that the Trans-Alaska pipeline right-of-way permit will be issued in late FY 1973 or early FY 1974, an increase of $2,780,000 and 54 additional permanent positions is required. This increase together with a base effort of $776,000 and a 41 positions ceiling is based on assumption that:

- work is to proceed on a 7 day week with two 10 hour shifts per day;
- pipeline construction will proceed with 4 or 5 spreads built concurrently;
- access road construction will proceed on 8 spreads simultaneously;
- overall construction time will be an estimated 3 to 4 years.

The Bureau of Land Management's overall Federal coordination and supervision responsibilities include the pipeline - 375 miles of road from Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay, construction pads, lateral access roads, camp and storage areas, airports and subsidiary air strips, valve & pump station sites, storage and waste areas, communication and material sites, and other components such as conflicting land and mining claims within the overall system.

Additionally, the Bureau of Land Management workload entails:

A. Project Management including preparation and administration of eight or more inter-agency agreements; coordination and resolution of conflicts; coordination of inter and intra agency resource and environmental analysis and evaluation; overall enforcement of the pipeline permit and preparation and review of related land and resource use authorizations. Enforcement includes permit stipulations and special condition.

B. Office Management including coordination of design and review and change orders by all agencies; coordination of surveillance by State and Federal agencies; transportation and logistics coordination; documentation of project progress, maintenance of files and response to public inquiries; analysis, preparation, review, appraisal, adjudication, issuance and compliance investigations and replots for all pipeline system permits, use authorizations and material sales workload estimates include: 122 cases for roads and commo sites; 3 airport leases; 250 material sales; 160 material free use permits; 200+ waste and storage areas; 150 tracts of timber to be sold; 16 camp and airstrip permits; an unknown number of mining and other prior right claims. Coordination of accounting for such items as motor vehicle and aircraft use, housing, meals, etc. is also required.

C. Technical & Environmental Reviews which include coordination and conduct of pre-to-post resource studies and investigations including fish, wildlife, aesthetics and recreation, soils, geology, hydrologic, vegetative, mining, rehabilitation, and engineering analysis; evaluation of alignments, re-alignments and project actions; design reviews and adjustment of stipulations to meet field conditions. This includes land clearing, filling, grades, fuel storage, access, water crossings, painting of structures, etc.; and field inspections, consultations and coordination of all technical and environmental interests.

D. Surveillance which encompasses continuous monitoring of all work performed both on and off the right-of-way and coordination of surveillance by other agencies.

The increase will allow the Bureau to discharge its responsibility of monitoring and surveillance (as detailed above) on what is considered to be the largest construction project of its kind ever attempted in North America. At the same time, environmental safeguards will be upheld and a needed energy source will be brought into production.

(12) Rare and Endangered Wildlife +$325,000 and 4 positions

The Endangered Species Act of 1966 begins by saying "... the Congress finds and declares that one of the unfortunate consequences of growth and development in the United States has been the extermination of some native species of fish and wildlife; that serious losses in other species of native wild animals with educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value have occurred and are occurring:...". It goes on to say that various Departments and their Bureaus will provide a program for the conservation, protection, restoration and propagation of selected species.

Uses of public lands for their mineral resources, energy transmission routes, recreational pursuits, etc., are far more intensive than in 1966 when the Endangered Species Act was passed. As an example, in 1971 alone, 518 mineral permits involving 1.1 million acres were issued. Thousands of acres of public and private land are going into highways and subdivisions everyday. Many of these acres support or were capable of supporting rare and endangered species. Considerations for these species are usually not made because inventory, protection, propagation and recovery information and plans do not exist. BLM has undertaken a modest program to comply with the Endangered Species Act. With the passage of the Act in 1966, BLM took action to develop management plans for the Mexican Duck in New Mexico and Arizona and the Warm Springs pupfish in Nevada. Since then it has worked on the Tule Elk in California, Oregon Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in Oregon, Lahontan Trout in Nevada and the golden eagle and prairie falcon in the Birds of Prey Natural Area in Idaho.

The over-ceiling increase of $325 thousand and 4 positions is necessary to continue ongoing work and begin efforts on 28 endangered and 14 rare species that occur and rely upon habitat on BLM administered public lands. In addition to the effort on the above species work will be initiated on the following:

1. Black-Footed Ferret - Rocky Mountain States
2. Falcons and eagles in Idaho's Bird of Prey Natural Area
3. Westslope Cutthroat Trout - Montana
4. Lahontan Cutthroat Trout - Nevada

The program for each species will emphasize contracts with universities and the private sector and consist of:

(a) Habitat Inventory. Process of documenting existing situation and information. Identifies estimated species population, range, density, crucial areas and limiting habitat factors. Field biologists work in coordination with BSF&W, State agencies universities and scientific groups.

(b) Habitat Analysis. Inventory data is analyzed to determine measures that may be taken to overcome habitat deficiencies. An analysis is made during this process to determine the impacts of potential programs.

(c) Management Framework Process. Potentials are analyzed in context of all resource objectives. Prior to decision-making public review is is sought and alternatives are weighed.

(d) Activity Plans. The habitat management plans are prepared to reach prescribed objectives and goals made during the framework process.

(e) Execution and Evaluation. Plans are implemented and evaluated for their effectiveness.

This process, completed in close cooperation with the public and other agencies with wildlife management and habitat management responsibilities is the means of implementing the mandate of the Endangered Species Act. In addition to protecting the rare and endangered species there will be provided 15,000 visitor days annually. As manager of the largest acreage of public lands and wildlife habitat, BLM must play an active role in the conservation, protection, restoration and propagation of rare and endangered wildlife in the U.S.

(13) Allotment Management Plans +$2,600,000; +46 positions

About 140 million acres of public land administered by BLM outside of Alaska is important as a source of forage for domestic livestock and wildlife. In addition, over 25 million acres of intermingled state and private rangeland is directly affected by the management of grazing on the public land.

BLM land is currently grazed by 3.3 million cattle and 5.3 million sheep. Forage production from these lands provides 37,000 man-years of employment distributed among about 24,000 ranching operations, and is the economic base of many small western communities.

The public lands account for 3% of the forage used by domestic livestock in the U.S. However, these lands supply 12% of the forage consumed in the west. Approximately 19% of the beef cattle inventory in the 11 western states and 4% of the national beef cattle inventory graze at some time of the year on BLM lands. Approximately 61% of the sheep and lamb inventory in the 11 western states and 28% of the national sheep and lamb inventory graze at sometime on BLM lands. This use, which varies from one to twelve months per year is often a critical part of the total production cycle.

Protection and/or improvement of the areas grazed by livestock require periodic rest from grazing during vegetative growing periods. The methods used to achieve the required rest periods are cooperatively developed (BLM-rancher) action plans, referred to as Allotment Management Plans (AMP's).

An estimated 133 million acres of federal land need coverage by AMP's; this will require approximately 8,300 plans. At the end of FY 1972, 963 AMP's were in effect, involving 23 million acres of public land and 5 million acres of private and state land. Over 200 additional plans have been formulated but not implemented due to insufficient funds. There are backlog requests from range users for nearly 600 additional AMP's.

For FY 1974, an over-ceiling program increase of $2.6 million and 46 permanent positions is requested. This increase will provide:

- Proper maintenance and supervision of 963 existing AMP's.
- Implementation and development of 784 existing on-the-shelf and backlog request AMP's.
- Planning and constructing the range and watershed improvements necessary to implement completed AMP's.

Emphasis for planning and implementation of AMP's would be concentrated in depressed areas which qualify under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

A study of existing AMP's was initiated by the Bureau in 1970. Data showed that two-thirds of the plans had benefit-cost ratios ranging from 1:1 to 5:1 considering only those benefits accruing through grazing by domestic livestock and game animals. Some of the most important benefits were uncounted intangible benefits such as improved water quality, reduction in sediment and flood damage, increased underground water aquifer recharge and a general improvement in environmental and aesthetic conditions. Studies to obtain additional evaluations of AMP's are continuing.

The visual evidence of the vegetative response to intensive grazing management through AMP's is often dramatic. Doubling of grazing capacities for both game and livestock within a relatively short period has been documented in both BLM and cooperating rancher reports. The resource benefits can be anticipated as soon as possible construction of livestock management facilities is completed and grazing systems are employed. Temporary employment in depressed areas can accompany the construction of needed facilities. This will be followed by long term benefits which accrue as increases in the productive capacity of rangelands improve rancher income on a permanent basis and help to stabilize the economy of dependent communities.

(14) Cadastral Survey +$1,000,000 and 27 positions
(excludes Native Claims increases)

Boundary line identification by cadastral surveys is basic to all resource management programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM. It is a prerequisite to land transfers, easement acquisition, timber sales, rights-of-way and occupancy and timber trespass resolution, as well as a variety of other land management programs. These land and resource management functions are wholly dependent upon timely identification of land boundaries and legal property descriptions. Establishment of the public land grid or rehabilitation of lost corners which were part of the original public land surveys is essential to legal land descriptions and proper boundary identification.

A cadastral survey workload analysis indicates that to keep pace with resource demands approximately 162 million acres must be surveyed to meet the requirements for the Bureau, the Forest Service and other Federal agencies which depend upon BLM's cadastral services. This activity alone will involve an estimated 98,000 man-years of effort.

Since BLM is the sole Federal agency responsible for the establishment of the boundaries of the public lands in the United States which are managed by BLM, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Forest Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, etc., our policy is to meet this responsibility in an orderly, cooperative manner insofar as manpower and funding permit.

The goals to be achieved are:

- Complete an estimated 2.1 million acres of original surveys and resurveys expected to be requested by other agencies by 1977.

- Do original survey and resurveys of 10.4 million acres in the western states, excluding Alaska, by 1977.

- Put surveys in support of BLM programs on a pipeline basis by end of FY 1978.

- Establish a formal corner search and evaluation program in forested areas with cadastral survey follow-up to rehabilitate existing corner evidence or reestablish lost corners by official resurvey procedure.

- Accelerate Outer Continental Shelf boundary determination effort.

- Conduct the cadastral surveys necessary to make all Alaska Native land grants in a timely manner.

The FY 1974 over-ceiling increase of $1,000,000 and 27 new permanent positions will continue the efforts begun in prior years to bring Cadastral Survey support at a level which can facilitate growing resource management programs on a planned and orderly basis. The FY 1974 proposed program would provide for the following:

		$000
1.	Full operation of the Cadastral Training Program in Portland, Oregon, to provide cadastral surveyors a specialty not available from outside sources.	$70
2.	Service support surveys in the priority intermediate survey needs states of:	$790
	Colorado - Special land and resource needs resulting from the extraordinary population increase (34% from 1960 to 1970) in the entire Front Range.	($180)
	California - Immediate needs to survey and resurvey of public land boundaries in 40 townships, affecting timber sales, exchanges, open space and recreational developments.	($275)
	Idaho - To regain full management control resulting from general escalation of land and resource values and higher intensity of land use.	($50)
	Montana - Increased demand to resurvey the mineral estate, particularly in coal leasing areas and increased demand from the public for faster action on all land management activities.	($80)
	Nevada - To increase capability for boundary identification in the state with the second highest acreage of unsurveyed public land.	($80)
	Oregon - To maintain the basic land survey grid and support the orderly harvest of timber.	($125)
3.	Expanded capability to support the Department's five-year OCS oil and gas leasing schedule.	$40
4.	Support for special programs including oil shale leasing, birds of prey sanctuaries, and Wild Rivers studies.	$100

These added funds will result in an annual accomplishment of approximately 130,000 acres of survey, 866 miles of line, 1,818 monuments set and 60 plats drafted.

In addition to the basic statuatory requirements, cadastral surveys provide a service in support of lands and resource management functions; the program benefits in these programs over the next five years will amount to approximately twenty million dollars worth of timber sales, timber stand improvement, value of land enhancement, land sales and exchanges, and savings from management improvements.

(15) General Administration +$350,000 and 7 positions

The objective of this activity is to provide professional general administrative support services to all programs of the Bureau. These support services include financial management, personnel management, management analysis, procurement, and property management. Manpower and responsibility in the Bureau's resource programs have expanded in response to management needs; however, corresponding expandion has not been realized in the general administration program. Additional capability must be provided or the current level of support will not be possible.

The over-ceiling increase will be used to meet our expanded ADP, financial and personnel management systems responsibilities in fully supporting resource management needs, and to further implement the inter-Bureau automated payroll-personnel project.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Management of Lands and Resources
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-402	19XX actual	19XX estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Direct Program			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection			+ 14,150
2. Cadastral survey			1,300
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation			--
4. General Administration			350
Total, direct program			15,800
10. Total obligations			15,800
Financing:			
40. Budget Authority			+ 15,800
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net			15,800
74. Obligated balance, end of year			-200
90. Outlays			+ 15,600
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-83

(Mono cast: 21.5)

GPO:1964—O-737-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Management of Lands and Resources
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 actual	19 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	----------	----------	6,569
11.3 Positions other than permanent	----------	----------	1,173
11.5 Other personnel compensation	----------	----------	50
11.8 Special personal services payments	----------	----------	--
Total personnel compensation	----------	----------	7,792
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	----------	----------	1,033
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	----------	----------	946
22.0 Transportation of things	----------	----------	250
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	----------	----------	300
24.0 Printing and reproduction	----------	----------	20
25.0 Other services	----------	----------	2,900
26.0 Supplies and materials	----------	----------	1,900
31.0 Equipment	----------	----------	659
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	----------	----------	15,800

BLM-84

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-092

Type size:
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Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Management of Lands and Resources
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-402	XXX actual	X actual	1974 estimate
Total number of permanent positions			564
Full-time equivalent of other positions			143
Average paid employment			639
Average GS grade			8.9
Average GS salary			$ 13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-85

GPO: 1964—O-737-469

CONSTRUCTION
& MAINTENANCE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, [$7,965,000] $8,455,000 to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2; 1181a; 69 Stat. 374; 70 Stat. 130; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

Program and Performance
Construction and Maintenance

1. Construction.

(a) Buildings.

The necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities, such as office buildings, warehouses, equipment storage buildings, fire stations and lookouts, district yards, parking areas, and housing in isolated areas, are constructed to carry out Bureau programs. The FY 1974 program provides for construction of an aircraft hangar and warehouse in Anchorage, Alaska, and the survey and design of the Fairbanks administrative and fire control complex at Fairbanks, Alaska

(b) Recreation Facilities.

Recreation facilities for family camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreational activities are constructed on public land sites receiving heavy public recreational use. These facilities provide safe and attractive camping and picnicking units, potable water, sanitary facilities and other improvements to assure public health and safety as well as to prevent stream pollution and fire damage to resources. The FY 1974 program will provide an additional 377 family units which will accommodate an additional 2,025 one time use (OTU) visitations against a total estimated recreation deficit in FY 1974 of 110,000 OTU's.

2. Maintenance

(a) Buildings.

Provides for maintenance of physical facilities such as buildings, warehouses, equipment shelters, fire stations, and lookouts. The FY 1974 program will provide for an accelerated corrective maintenance program to repair, replace and/or enlarge inadequate and unsafe electrical and heating systems, and repair and replace leaking roofs, worn or warped floors, and inadequate plumbing. The program also includes funds and manpower for preventive maintenance operations and maintaining facilities to be constructed in FY 1973.

(b) Recreation Facility Operation and Maintenance.

Provides for the operation and maintenance of developed recreation facilities and the clean-up of litter and trash from undeveloped recreation sites. Increases will contribute to adequate maintenance schedules on approximately 159 of the 214 existing developed sites receiving increased recreational use and provide for 11 sites to be constructed under the FY 1973 program.

(c) Road Maintenance.

Provides for preventive and corrective maintenance on the public lands access roads under Bureau jurisdiction. Increases will upgrade the maintenance on existing roads and provide maintenance for newly constructed roads and trails.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction & Maintenance
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
FY 1972 Total	$4,827	$3,659
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
BIFC Facility - Construction	- 100	- 76
Alaska Pollution Control - Construction	- 190	- 144
Fairbanks Administrative Complex Survey & Design	- 80	- 61
California Fire Building Construction	- 200	- 152
Recreation Facilities - Construction	-1,461	-1,090
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
Roseburg Office	+ 800	+ 700
Las Vegas Office	+ 350	+ 350
Alaska Pollution Control	+ 182	+ 176
Anchorage Hangar - Survey & Design	+ 100	+ 93
BIFC Facility	+ 205	+ 190
Shoshone Office	+ 150	+ 139
Miscellaneous Fire Control Structures	+ 159	+ 130
Savings resulting from Manpower Reduction	- 10	- 9
Subtotal Building Construction	+1,936	+1,769
(b) Recreation Facility Construction		
To provide outdoor recreation facilities on the public lands and for the survey and design of future sites to accommodate public use.	+2,654	+2,641
Savings resulting from Manpower Reduction	- 10	- 9
Subtotal Recreation Facility Construction	+2,644	+2,632

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Maintenance		
(a) Buildings	+ 95	+ 88
(b) Recreation Facilities	+ 310	+ 288
Financing: Johnny Horizon Fund transfer to Office of the Secretary	- 200	- 186
(c) Roads and Trails	+ 276	+ 256
Savings from manpower reduction	- 92	- 85
Subtotal Maintenance	+ 389	+ 361
FY 1973 Total	$7,765	$6,898
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Roseburg Office	- 800	- 600
Las Vegas Office	- 350	- 350
Alaska Pollution Control	- 182	- 176
Anchorage Hangar - Survey & Design	- 100	- 93
BIFC Facility	- 205	- 190
Shoshone Office	- 150	- 139
Miscellaneous Fire Control Structures	- 159	- 130
Savings resulting from manpower reduction	+ 20	+ 18
Recreation facility construction	-2,654	-2,555
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
Acceleration of survey and design of proposed future buildings and current approved projects.	+ 235	
Survey and design Fairbanks administrative complex	+ 500	
Anchorage Hangar	+1,600	
Subtotal Building Construction	+2,335	+2,790 1/
(b) Recreation Facilities		
To provide outdoor recreation facilities on the public lands and for the survey and design of future sites to accommodate public use.	+2,245	+3,988 1/

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Maintenance		
(a) Buildings		
To provide for the corrective and preventive maintenance of buildings, parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences and grounds.	+ 140	+ 126
(b) Recreation Facility Operation and Maintenance		
To provide for periodic maintenance at developed recreation sites including eleven sites developed in FY 1973.	+ 400	+ 320
(c) Roads		
To provide for preventative and corrective maintenance on access roads under Bureau jurisdiction.	+ 150	+ 135
FY 1974 Total	8,455	10,042

1/ Includes outlays from current and prior year projects.

Bureau of Land Management

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Appropriation FY 1972	Total Appropriation FY 1973	Transfers	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate FY 1974 compared w/Total Avail. FY 1973	Page Ref.
1. Construction	$2,031,000	$4,580,000	---	$4,580,000	$4,580,000	---	93
2. Maintenance	2,796,000	3,385,000	- 200,000 a/	3,185,000	3,875,000	+ 690,000	100
Total	4,827,000	7,965,000	- 200,000 a/	7,765,000	8,455,000	+ 690,000	

a/ Transfer of Litter Prevention (Johnny Horizon) program to Office of the Secretary under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451).

1. Construction.

(a) Buildings

The total proposed FY 1974 Building Construction Program is as follows:

Location		Thru FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974 (1000's $)	Remaining (1000's $)
1. Anchorage, Alaska	Anchorage Hangar & Warehouse Facilities	100	1,600	---
2. Fairbanks, Alaska	Fire Control and Administrative Complex	80	500	18,100
3. Bureauwide	Survey and Design of Future Facilities	---	235	---
TOTAL		180	2,335	18,100

Inadequate provisions for building survey, design and construction over the past several years have created a backlog of critical administrative and special purpose facility needs. A major portion of present Bureau facilities are old, out-dated, make-do structures which are inefficient to operate and maintain. New facilities must be surveyed, designed, and constructed in the immediate future so that the Bureau can effectively discharge its present and future land management and public service responsibilities. Many of the communities in which construction is both needed and planned are characterized by underemployed economies. Thus, the proposed projects have the potential to stimulate employment in economically depressed areas as well as facilitate improvements in day-to-day Bureau operations. The proposed funding level coupled with an increase of 7 permanent positions will provide needed engineering capabilities and assure timely project construction.

A description of the projects proposed for FY 1974 follows:

1. Anchorage Hangar and Warehouse Facilities, Anchorage, Alaska

The expansion of Bureau activities in Alaska as a result of such developments as the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline and Native Claims legislation has accelerated dependency on efficient air transport for movement of men and equipment. Furthermore, additional warehouse space is required to support increased storage needs as a result of these and related program expansions. The requirement to provide fire protection of Native land selections, and National Interest withdrawals together with accelerated use and development of Alaska's resources will contribute to a growing Bureau program in Alaska. For example, a cadastral survey program of at least 20 years duration is projected to satisfy all existing land claims in the state. The vast acreage and lack of roads will continue to highlight the importance of air operations in all BLM activities.

The Anchorage Hangar is needed for the protection and maintenance of approximately 10 BLM aircraft and will also be used to house from ten to twenty leased aircraft located at Anchorage. Current air operations are now divided between Merrill Field, site of the present hangar, Campbell airstrip, and International Airport. BLM aircraft are based at Merrill Field and contract aircraft at International Airport. Traffic at Merrill is reserved to light aircraft, but BLM's heavy planes have special permission to use the field, a privilege which will be withdrawn as use of the field substantially increases.

The rental agreement on the present hangar expires in November, 1973, and we have been informally advised that it will not be renewed after November, 1975. Two GSA surveys failed to identify any suitable alternative hangar space in Anchorage. In view of these circumstances, survey and design of the structure is scheduled for FY 1973.

Construction of a BLM owned hangar and related additional warehouse space at Campbell Field (site of the Anchorage District Office) would consolidate all air operations and greatly improve operational efficiency particularly during periods of emergency firefighting effort. It will also provide much needed additional storage space.

2. Fairbanks Fire Control and Administrative Complex, Fairbanks, Alaska

Growth of Bureau activities and personnel in the Fairbanks District has completely out-stripped the available facilities.

This growth will be accelerated as a result of the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Both of these programs plus expansion of other on-going activities are resulting in substantially increased staffing and movement of men and equipment. This will require additional office and warehouse space and air transportation.

All of these programs are of a long term nature. For example, in addition to the short term BLM mandates in Alaska, it is estimated that it will take at least 20 years to complete the survey of the lands involved in ANCSA.

Long term BLM committments as a result of these events also include:

1. Fire protection on native land selections and remaining, vacant Public Domain Lands.

2. Fire protection of National Interest withdrawals either directly or in cooperation with other land managing agencies.

3. Responsibility for future maintenance surveillance of the pipeline.

4. Improved permanent access due to the construction of the TAPS road will increase the risk of man-caused fires thereby further expanding the Bureau's fire protection responsibilities in and adjacent to the pipeline corridor.

5. Bureau resource management activities will also expand since the TAPS access road will create a new potential for resource development in the Alaskan interior.

Several sites at different locations are now in use for various BLM operations in the Fairbanks area, i.e. the operations division including fire control is located 3 1/2 miles from downtown Fairbanks while the District Office which is occupied by the District Manager, Resource Area Managers and the Divisions of Administration, Resources, Lands and Engineering is located in downtown Fairbanks.

The Fairbanks fire operations center, with the exception of the power plant, consists of a patchwork of ten make-do and surplus buildings which have been added over the years as materials and labor became available. Employees must use warehouse space, rented trailer houses and occasionally tents for office work. Expensive equipment and supplies are stored in unheated buildings and in the open. The helicopter operation, back-bone of the initial attack force and the key to reducing fire suppression costs and losses, is unsafe. The facility is located in direct line with the Fairbanks International Airport runway and the FAA has advised the Bureau that it will have to move to a new location in the near future. The entire site has been inundated in the past by the Chena River. To alleviate flooding by the river, the Alaska District Corps of Engineers has proposed to dike the river. If this plan is implemented, it would leave the entire fire operations center within a flood plain between the river and the dike.

To correct current deficiencies and achieve operating efficiency, consolidation of Bureau resource management and fire protection activities, including air operations, is proposed. A comprehensive study of potential sites in the Fairbanks area indicated that a 40 acre plot adjacent to the International Airport was the most satisfactory, least-cost site for the Bureau purposes. FAA has released the tract for construction of this complex. It will allow ready access to a modern airstrip, provide operational safety for both conventional aircraft and helicopters, and is of sufficient size to accommodate the facilities needed for a consolidated operation. It will provide easy access for the general public and the heavy traffic associated with fire suppression work.

If an adequate fire center is to be provided and consolidation of all District operations are to be achieved, there is no alternative to the construction of this proposed complex.

In FY 1975 initial site development ($4.8 million) is scheduled to begin followed by construction of a multi-purpose building in FY 1976 ($0.9 million), a warehouse in 1977 ($1.6 million), and a combination administrative building and barracks in 1978. ($10.8 million). The total cost of the complex including survey and design is estimated at $18.7 million (total cost based upon January, 1971 cost data).

3. Survey and Design of Future Facilities.

Adequate facilities for administrative and other purposes must be furnished so that the Bureau can efficiently and effectively discharge its present and future land management and public service responsibilities. The FY 1974 proposed program will accelerate the survey and design efforts to a level that will meet both present and future building construction needs in locations having inadequate facilities and a lack of available space. This funding level

coupled with the current and proposed construction program will reduce the backlog of critical administrative and special purpose facility needs.

Based upon Department of Commerce studies on public works projects, it is estimated that the building construction program above will provide 400 new on and off site jobs.

(b) Recreation Facilities Construction

New recreation construction is required to help reduce the imbalance between the actual use of the public lands for outdoor recreation and the number of facilities available to accommodate this use.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the western states. The total visitor use on the public domain estimated at 50 million visitor days in FY 1973 is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by FY 1980.

Intensive use (facility oriented) on the public domain is estimated to be 15.0 million visitor days in FY 1973 and is expected to reach 23 million visitor days by FY 1980. The One Time Use (OTU) capacity of current BLM recreation developments is 15,200. With the addition of facilities to be constructed in FY 1973 the OTU capacity will be increased by 7,100 to a total of 22,300. These facilities, if used to capacity for the entire season could accommodate approximately 14% of the 16.4 million people who will intensively use the public domain in FY 1974. The current rate of BLM recreation construction is not quite keeping pace with this increasing visitor use. A vigorous recreation construction program must be accelerated and maintained.

Without basic recreation facilities, the land surface is abused, streams are polluted, trash is scattered, wildfires result from fires built in hazardous areas and lack of sanitation facilities create hazards to health. Unless steps are taken to provide new facilities and correct present sanitation and health problems, the sanitation and protection problems of the public lands will grow to unmanageable proportions.

The proposed FY 1974 construction program which includes an increase of 3 permanent positions includes construction in the most critical areas to help alleviate unaccommodated visitor use and achieve improved management of the overall recreation resources. A major effort is oriented to providing facilities subject to use by urban populations.

Recreation Construction, FY 1974
Projects

State	County	Project	Cost Estimate	Family Units	OTU Capacity
		Southern California Desert			
California	Imperial	Imperial Sand Dunes	160,000	---	---
California	San Bernadino	Off Road Vehicle Use Areas	90,000	---	---
		Lower Colorado River			
Arizona	Mohave	Take-Off Point	280,000	40	460
		Other Public Land Improvements			
Alaska	---	Paxson Lakes	130,000	40	160
Arizona	Pinal	Lost Dutchman	485,000	144	620
California	Alpine	Indian Creek Reservoir	160,000	65	275
Idaho	Twin Falls	Salmon Dam	20,000	---	100
Montana	Granite	Garnet Ghost Town	40,000	5	20
New Mexico	Dona Ana	Aquirre Springs	220,000	37	180
New Mexico	Rio Arriba	Santa Cruz Lake	75,000	---	20
New Mexico	Rio Arriba	Rio Grande Gorge	280,000	46	190
All States	---	Survey and Design	305,000	---	---
TOTALS			$2,245,000	377	2,025

It is estimated that the recreation construction program as proposed will provide approximately 350 new jobs. This estimate is based upon Public Works Project evaluations conducted by the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce and includes both on and off site employment.

2. Maintenance	FY 1973	FY 1974	Increase(+) or Decrease (-)
(a) Buildings	$458,000	$598,000	+$140,000

An increase of $140,000 and one permanent position in FY 1974 will permit the Bureau to meet acceptable building maintenance standards and goals for a building space of 1,200,000 square feet in 944 existing structures. This increase will satisfy the Bureau's current existing building maintenance needs; however, future maintenance increases will be needed to accommodate new facilities when they are constructed. It provides for up-grading maintenance on existing structures as well as the care and upkeep of new facilities scheduled for construction in FY 1973.

The present building maintenance program funding and personnel level needs to be increased in order to have a safe and healthy environment in which Government employees may work and serve the public. Not only are some structures deteriorating at an increasing rate due to inadequate maintenance but in many cases they will not meet the minimum national health and safety codes.

Increases in costs for maintenance services, materials and wages have resulted in a decrease in actual maintenance accomplished on structures at past years funding levels. This is compounded by the fact that many BLM operated buildings are in a deteriorated state, having been built as early as the 1930's.

In addition to direct maintenance of buildings, other features require increased emphasis such as parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences, and grounds.

Improved levels of maintenance will correct unsafe and poor working conditions, help extend the useful life of all affected structures and enhance their utility and appearance for the public which they are intended to serve.

	FY 1973	FY 1974	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
(b) Recreation Facilities	$1,536,000	$1,736,000	+$200,000

The FY 1974 program proposes an increase of $400,000 and 4 permanent positions to help assure adequate maintenance on approximately 159 of the 214 existing developed sites which includes 11 sites proposed for construction in FY 1973.

The funding level for recreation facility maintenance has not and is not keeping astride of previously constructed facilities, and rising costs of wages and materials. The lack of qualified personnel for facility operation and maintenance plus an inadequate base funding level for clean-up and repair compounds the problem.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the western states. The total visitor use on the public domain estimated at 50 million visitor days in FY 1973 is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by 1980. Intensive use (facility oriented) is estimated to be 15 million visitor days in FY 1973. If all recreation facilities including those to be constructed in FY 1973 were used to capacity for the entire season, they would accommodate approximately 14% of the anticipated FY 1974 intensive use.

As a result of these deficiencies, the sheer number of people using the relatively few developed sites require accelerated maintenance schedules to keep pace with the need for clean-up and repair.

In areas where recreation facilities are not available, the public continues to use often hazardous areas, increasing the maintenance demand and contributing to unsanitary conditions. The results are adverse public relations, deterioration of the environment and hazards to public health and safety.

The increased use of recreation sites and surrounding areas necessitates greater attention to maintenance in order to keep them safe, attractive, and enjoyable for the public. The proposed expansion of the Bureau's recreation maintenance capability will close the gap between public pressures on existing, developed sites and current maintenance schedules.

	FY 1973	FY 1974	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
(c) Roads and Trails	$1,391,000	$1,591,000	+$150,000

The FY 1974 program proposes an increase of $150,000 to maintain approximately 6,900 miles of roads and trails on a periodic schedule. This increase will not begin to properly maintain the 47,000 miles of existing roads.

program.

Use of the public lands road system continues to increase each year. Much of the Bureau's road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact which far exceeds the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings.

The total bureau road system contains approximately 47,000 miles, most of which have never been graded or drained. As little as 20% of BLM's road system is maintained in some states. Roads built by the CCC's in the late 1930's have deteriorated to the point where they must be replaced; the current road maintenance capability is insufficient to upgrade these unsafe roads or road structures.

Status of the road maintenance posture for Bureau controlled roads is as follows:

Maintenance Requirements
for Roads
on the Public Lands

	Miles	Maintenance Costs
1. Roads Improved by Grading or Draining:		
a. Total miles to maintain	12,000	$4,850,000 1/
b. FY 1973 budget	4,500	1,251,000
c. FY 1974 proposed budget	5,150	1,391,000
2. Other Roads Used by the Public:		
a. Total miles to maintain	35,000	$7,000,000 1/
b. FY 1973 budget	1,500	140,000
c. FY 1974 proposed budget	1,720	150,000

1/ Estimated cost to achieve adequate road maintenance standards.

Adequate road maintenance reduces long-run costs by protecting the investment in roads and provides more efficient land and resource management through improved access. Safety hazards for all users are greatly reduced along with the possibility of adverse court decisions and public criticism. Usable roads also tend to protect the more fragile areas from unregulated use by directing the public into areas which can absorb recreational pressure and which possess adequate facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

10-04-1110-0-1-402	Total Estimate	Costs to To June 30, 1971	this appropriation FY 1972 Actual	FY 1973 Est.	FY 1974 Est.	Analysis of FY 1974 Financing: Deduct Selected Resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add Selected Resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Appropriation Required FY 1974	Appropriation Required to Complete
Program by Activities:									
Direct Program									
Construction.....	50,656	13,429	857	5,133	4,580	970	970	4,580	26,657
Maintenance.....	21,829	12,095	2,788	3,071	3,875	106	106	3,875	---
Total direct program costs funded.....	72,485	25,524	3,645	8,204	8,455	1,076	1,076	8,455	26,657
Reimbursable Program									
Construction.....	50	---	---	50	50	---	---	---	---
Total program cost funded.	72,535	25,524	3,645	8,254	8,505	1,076	1,076	8,455	26,657
Change in selected resources 1/	---	---	699	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	4,344	8,254	8,505	---	---	---	---

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders; 1971, $122 thousand; 1972, $821 thousand; 1973, $821 thousand; 1974, $821 thousand.

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) (Cont.)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
10. Total obligations (from program and financing schedule).	4,344	8,254	8,505
11. Receipts and reimbursements from Federal funds.....	---	-50	-50
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-256	-739	-300
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	739	300	300
Budget Authority.....	4,827	7,765	8,455
Budget Authority:			
40. Appropriation	4,827	7,965	8,455
41. Transferred to other accounts...	---	-200	---
43. Appropriation (adjusted).....	4,827	7,765	8,455
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	4,344	8,204	8,455
72. Obligated balance, start of year.....	417	1,102	2,408
72. Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,102	-2,408	-821
90. Outlays.....	3,659	6,898	10,042
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-105

(Mono cast: 21.5)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,056	1,108	1,215
11.3 Positions other than permanent	669	689	767
11.5 Other personnel compensation	28	29	30
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	-	-
Total personnel compensation	1,754	1,826	2,012
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	164	174	190
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	125	130	134
22.0 Transportation of things	212	218	220
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	24	26	32
24.0 Printing and reproduction	83	100	100
25.0 Other services	588	850	1,500
26.0 Supplies and materials	416	655	575
31.0 Equipment	130	195	195
32.0 Lands and structures	854	4,090	3,557
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
95 Quarters and Subsistence Charges (-)	-6	-10	-10
99.0 Total obligations	4,344	8,254	8,505

BLM-106

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions:.	100	100	115
Full-Time Equivalent of Other Positions:	81	81	93
Average Paid Employment:	160	160	185
Average GS Grade:	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS Salary:	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O—732-489

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

OVER-CEILING

JUSTIFICATION

Total Over-Ceiling Increase (amount above in-ceiling increase)	+$1,200,000
1. Construction	(460,000)
Recreation Facilities	460,000
2. Maintenance	(740,000)
Recreation Facilities	590,000
Roads and Trails	150,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Justification
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE

Appropriation Title	Amount
Construction and Maintenance	$1,200,000

1. Construction $460,000
   Recreation Facilities +$460,000 and 5 permanent positions

This net increase over the in-ceiling level represents a readjustment of $90,000 of in-ceiling project work plus the addition of $460,000 in order to construct the Red Rocks Visitor Center in Nevada at an estimated cost of $550,000. The 5 permanent positions will further strengthen design capabilities and assure timely construction.

The Red Rocks Visitor Center is located in the Red Rocks Recreation Complex and is approximately 15 miles from downtown Las Vegas. It will serve a resident population of 300,000 people in a 40-mile radius. The current estimate is 600,000 visits to the area annually. Highest use of this complex is in the winter months with 87% of the visitors being from the Las Vegas area. The two main attractions of the Red Rocks area are its proximity to Las Vegas and spectacular geologic formations. Short term developments include a visitor center, two campgrounds and a scenic drive. The over-ceiling program for FY 1974 would complete Phase I of the visitor center which will accommodate 700 one-time-use visitations.

The Red Rocks Visitor Center will be the major visitor control point in the complex. Future expansion will possibly include State of Nevada participation, but this would be limited to office space and exhibits. The visitor center will be designed to serve a four-way purpose:

1. To introduce the visitor to the area and provide him with information on the natural features of the area.

2. To provide the closest and most comprehensive interpretive area of natural history for the Las Vegas urban center.

3. To provide a multitude of visitor services to the users of the Red Rocks recreation lands and adjacent desert areas.

4. To serve as the main administration offices and headquarters for these National recreation lands.

2. Maintenance +$740,000

Recreation Facilities +$590,000 and no positions

This net over-ceiling increase includes $170,000 for developed site maintenance and $420,000 for public land cleanup and aesthetic enhancement.

The recent "discovery" of the public lands by outdoor recreationists has brought about a geometrically increasing rate of demands upon existing BLM recreation sites. Due to this unprecedented increase, the BLM will only be able to take care of 14% of the public land visitors that will demand available recreation facilities in FY 1974. This problem is compounded by the fact that the BLM can neither construct recreation sites fast enough, nor adequately maintain all of its existing facilities.

The objectives of the recreation maintenance program are to establish the level of maintenance needed to protect capital investments from further deterioration, expand maintenance capabilities and accelerate cleanup efforts on developed and undeveloped recreation sites to keep them safe, clean and attractive.

The proposed increase of $170,000 will accomplish these goals on approximately 170 of the 214 existing developed sites. Even at this funding level the balance of these developments will only receive token maintenance efforts.

Total public land recreation visits have risen in direct proportion to facility oriented use. Lack of facilities has caused recreationists to seek other areas. This spillover has caused littering, dumping of garbage on public lands, and many other environmental degradations.

The five year goals of the undeveloped site cleanup campaign are to: clean up all recreation lands, roadsides and waterways that receive heavy recreation pressures and insure that authorized dumpsites on public lands meet state and Federal standards. An increase of $420,000 would cleanup 650 undeveloped recreation sites, 1300 miles of road and 400 miles of waterways.

Roads and Trails +$150,000 and no positions

The in-ceiling funding level will periodically maintain about 6,900 miles of roads and trails on BLM lands. This means that 85% of all public land transporation facilities, many of which are in poor and unsafe condition, are receiving little or no maintenance. These inadequacies will be compounded by increasing public use and future road construction efforts.

This program sustains and extends the dollar investments in permanent transportation facilities, assures public safety, and improves the water quality of rivers and streams through siltation reduction. Soil erosion is reduced by seeding and mulching of exposed road grades. Neutralizing or eliminating road hazards due to falling rocks, roadside vegetation reducing visibility, landslides, and poor road surface conditions is one of the most important objectives of road maintenance operations.

This increase will work towards the above objectives and will provide periodic maintenance on an additional 600 miles of road for a total level of 7,500 miles. The total FY 1974 road and trail maintenance request, including the over-ceiling increase, would maintain 16% of the Bureau's existing road system.

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction and Maintenance
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	[illegible]	[illegible]	1974 Estimate
Program by Activities:			
Direct program			
Construction			+ 460
Maintenance			740
Total direct program			1,200
10. Total Obligations			1,200
Financing:			
40. Budget Authority			1,200
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net			1,200
74. Obligated balance, end of year			---
90. Outlays			+ 1,200
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-112

GPO: 1964—O-732-468

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	19 actual 72	19 estimate 73	19 estimate 74
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	----------	----------	52
11.3 Positions other than permanent	----------	----------	--
11.5 Other personnel compensation	----------	----------	--
11.8 Special personal services payments	----------	----------	--
Total personnel compensation	----------	----------	52
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	----------	----------	6
~~12.2 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	----------	----------	6
22.0 Transportation of things	----------	----------	10
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	----------	----------	--
24.0 Printing and reproduction	----------	----------	5
25.0 Other services	----------	----------	616
26.0 Supplies and materials	----------	----------	80
31.0 Equipment	----------	----------	25
32.0 Lands and structures	----------	----------	400
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	----------	----------	1,200

BLM-113

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-492

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction and Maintenance
OVER-CEILING ESTIMATE
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	19 XXXX actual	19 XXXX estimate	19 74 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Total number of permanent positions			5
Full-time equivalent of other positions			4
Average paid employment			8
Average GS grade			8.9
Average GS salary			$13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-459

BLM-114

PUBLIC LANDS DEVEL.
ROADS & TRAILS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203 [$3,265,000] to remain available until expended. 13,000,000

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

Program and Performance

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Section 203 of Title 23, United States Code, provides for public land development roads and trails which facilitates the development, protection, administration, and utilization of lands and resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The FY 1974 program provides for 288 miles of grading, 182 miles of road surfacing, constructing 12 bridges, 64 miles of trail and acquisition of easements for access to public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	10,000	3,671
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	-10,000	-3,671
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	10,000	+3,676
1973 Total	10,000 a/	3,676
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	-10,000	-3,676
Increase:		
Program Increase:		
Road Construction	10,000	13,000
1974 Total	10,000 a/	13,000

a/ Administration proposal; currently pending in Congress

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Liquidation of Contract Authority

Appropriation, 1973	$3,265,000
Decrease in construction of public domain roads and trails	-3,265,000
Subtotal	-0-
Increase in construction of public domain roads and trails	13,000,000
Budget estimate, FY 1974	13,000,000

Analysis by Activities

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase or Decrease
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails	$3,200,000	$3,265,000	$13,000,000	+$9,735,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Contract Authority and Liquidation Program

	Contract Authority Available	Obligations	Net Unpaid Obligations, Prior Year	Total Obligations	Expenditures	Net Unpaid Obligations Carried Forward
			Fiscal Year 1972			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total).....	20,864,405	3,590,245	1,158,549	4,748,794	3,671,480	1,077,314
			Fiscal Year 1973			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total).....	27,274,160 a/	4,313,000	1,077,314	5,390,314	3,676,473	1,713,841
			Fiscal Year 1974			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total).....	32,961,160 a/	13,500,000	1,713,841	15,213,841	13,000,000	2,213,841

a/ Based on Administration proposals for New Budget Authority in FY 1973 and 1974; pending Congressional action.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Status of Cash Authorization for Liquidation of Contract Authority	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Actual 1974
Appropriation.....	$3,200,000	$3,265,000	$13,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	882,954	411,473	-0-
Total Available.....	4,082,954	3,676,473	13,000,000
Less: Expenditures.....	3,671,480	3,676,473	13,000,000
Unexpended balance...	411,473	-0-	-0-

Need for Liquidating Cash:

The Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDR&T) program derives its obligating authority from the contract authority contained in the various Federal Aid Highway Acts; however, an appropriation of liquidating cash is required to make contract payments.

Since the first time that contract authority was provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the cumulative liquidating cash appropriation has been less than the cumulative amount of programmed obligational authority. This approach is possible because of the time lag which usually occurs in construction projects between the date of contract obligation and the subsequent date of disbursement of funds to make progress payments under the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

The use and development of the public lands and their resources is almost wholly dependent upon an adequate network of roads and trails. An FY 1974 obligation program of $13,500,000 is proposed to accommodate Bureauwide transportation and access needs. The program includes $3 1/2 million for road construction in western Oregon, which offsets a decreased level of Oregon and California Grant Land Funds and permits a continuation of road construction work necessary for the orderly harvest of O&C timber resources. The road program also provides access to existing and proposed recreation sites, improved fire protection, improved range administration, and access to public domain timber resources to help meet the national demands for softwood timber.

Inadequate road construction funding does not permit the necessary reconstruction or updating of existing primitive roads. In order to keep such roads operable, large expenditures of limited road maintenance monies become necessary resulting in "short changing" the preventive maintenance of heavily used roads.

A majority of the existing Bureau road system consists of primitive roads which do not adequately service the Bureau's resource and administrative needs. Furthermore, these roads often pose a serious safety hazard to the using public, many of whom are not properly equipped or familiar with local driving hazards. Expanded use of Bureau lands for recreation and other purposes will aggravate public safety problems.

Of the 36 thousand miles of existing roads which are classed as primitive, approximately 32 thousand miles are in need of upgrading. In addition, another 21,300 miles of construction and surfacing have been identified as needed to serve the long term management requirements of the public lands. Of the estimated 13 thousand miles of trail requirements, only about 5 thousand miles presently exist.

An adequate road and trail system is essential for the protection, development, administration, and utilization of 450 million acres of public land administered by the Bureau. Most of the land presently is accessible only by primitive roads and many millions of acres are completely inaccessible because of lack of easements across surrounding privite lands. Increasing demands by the Public for access to the public lands have emphasized the magnitude of the problem. The legal status of many existing roads crossing intermingled private and public lands is uncertain in many areas, and the possibility is strong that vast areas could be closed to public access due to actions of the intermingled land owners. Whenever this occurrs there will be an expanded need for the Bureau to acquire easements over the privately controlled road segments.

Construction standards vary from single-lane graded dirt roads for fire control to double-lane surfaced roads to meet multiple resource needs and intensive recreation access. The major portion of the existing transportation system consisting of 47,000 miles does not meet present use standards and many roads can be used only seasonally. To rectify this situation, these roads should be improved or reconstructed to bring them to a design standard consistent with present day usage.

The proposed program level for FY 1974 will help provide the highest priority access needs of the Bureau. A state-by-state tabulation of the program is as follows:

Obligation Program by State

State	Grading and Surfacing	Miles of Grading	Miles of Road Surfacing	No. of Bridges	Miles of Trail	Other Road 1/ Requirements
Alaska	$ ---	---	---	---	---	$191,000
Arizona	730,000	23	29	---	---	104,000
California	1,654,000	51	25	3	44	510,000
Colorado	322,000	19	2	---	---	302,000
Idaho	336,000	13	12	1	---	161,000
Montana	1,084,000	19	15	---	---	111,000
Nevada	655,000	2	34	1	---	224,000
New Mexico	1,051,000	23	29	---	12	86,000
Eastern Oregon	395,000	37	---	---	---	279,000
Western Oregon 2/	2,900,000	41	17	5	---	600,000
Utah	538,000	30	11	---	---	135,000
Wyoming	1,000,000	30	8	2	8	132,000
Total	$10,665,000	288	182	12	64	$2,835,000

Total, FY 1974 Obligation Program $13,500,000

1/ Includes survey, design, easement acquisition, aggregate production and road sign program.

2/ This program will offset a projected decrease in the level of Oregon and California Grant Land Funds and help maintain a viable road program in Western Oregon.

The proposed program will stimulate an estimated 2300 new jobs based upon Department of Commerce studies on the impact of public works projects.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 10-04-1113-0-1-402	Cost to this appropriation				Analysis of 1974 financing	
	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Deduct Selected resources and unobligated balance, start of the year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Contract Authorization available for 1974
Program by Activities:						
Direct Program						
Public lands development roads and trails (program costs, funded).....	3,411	4,313	13,500	23,826	20,326	10,000 b/
Reimbursable program						
Public lands development roads and trails.....	--	50	50	--	--	--
Total program costs, funded.....	3,411	4,363	13,550			
Change in selected resources a/	179	--	--	--	--	--
10 Total Obligations.....	3,590	4,363	13,550			

a/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1971, $686 thousand; 1972, $865 thousand; 1973, $865 thousand; 1974, $865 thousand.

b/ Administration proposal; funds pending appropriation.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Financing and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Financing:			
11. Receipts and reimbursements from: Federal funds.....	--	-50	-50
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Appropriation (-).....	--	--	--
21.49 Contract authority (-).....	-10,864	-17,274	-22,961
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Appropriation.....	--	--	
24.49 Contract authority.....	17,274	22,961	19,461
Budget Authority.....	10,000	10,000 a/	10,000 a/
Budget authority:			
40. Appropriation.....	3,200	3,265	13,000
40.49 Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	-3,200	-3,265	-13,000
43. Appropriation (adjusted).....			
49. Contract Authority (current)...		10,000 a/	
69. Contract Authority (permanent).	10,000		10,000 a/
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	3,590	4,313	13,500
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.40 Appropriation.....	883	411	--
72.49 Contract authority.....	275	666	-1,714
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.40 Appropriation (-).....	-411	--	--
74.49 Contract authority (-).....	-666	-1,714	-2,214
90. Outlays.....	3,671 (Mono cast: 5)	3,676 (Mono cast: 5)	13,000 (Mono cast: 4.9)
(Mono cast: 21.5)			

a/ Pending enactment of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972.

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Status of Unfunded Contract Authorization (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Unfunded balance, start of year.....	11,140	17,940	24,675
Contract authority.....	10,000	10,000 a/	10,000 a/
Unfunded balance, end of year.....	-17,940	-24,675	-21,675
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	3,200	3,265	13,000

a/ Pending enactment of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1972.

BLM-125

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-999

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,170	1,172	1,444
11.3 Positions other than permanent	222	222	273
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20	21	26
11.8 Special personal services payments	4	5	7
Total personnel compensation	1,416	1,420	1,750
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	119	122	198
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	135	140	216
22.0 Transportation of things	73	70	108
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	9	10	18
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	---
25.0 Other services	69	70	108
26.0 Supplies and materials	90	105	171
31.0 Equipment	25	50	81
32.0 Lands and structures	1,654	2,376	10,900
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	3,590	4,363	13,550

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions:.	83	83	83
Full-Time Equivalent of Other Positions:	32	32	32
Average Paid Employment:	115	115	115
Average GS Grade:	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS Salary:	$ 13,444	$13,249	$13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-127

GPO:1964—O-732-489

O & C GRANT LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

(16 U.S.C. 583; 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 1181a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

Program and Performance
Oregon and California Grant Lands

Twenty-five percent of the revenue from the revested Oregon and California grant lands is made available for three principle activities on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of western Oregon. The estimate for 1974 for this appropriation is $15,500,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 from the FY 1973 estimate exclusive of carryover funds. The funds will finance the following activities in western Oregon:

1. Construction and Acquisition. Provides for the construction of access roads, acquisition of existing connecting roads, easements, and rights-of-way for roads in commercial timber areas for timber production and resource management and for the development of recreation facilities in western Oregon.

2. Forest Development and Protection and Management. Provides for the reforestation, stand improvement, mortality salvage, commercial thinnings, forest genetics, management and protection of the forest lands of western Oregon.

3. Operation and Maintenance. Provides for the maintenance of access roads and for the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in western Oregon.

The O&C Act provides that the O&C counties shall receive 75% of the gross revenue from these lands. The Appropriation Act provides that one-third of the amount which would have been due them from receipts (which is 25% of the gross receipts) should be deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury as reimbursement of the amount appropriated under this title.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	18,946	20,521
Decreases		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Road Construction	-8,404	-6,450
Recreation Facility Construction	- 679	- 573
Operation & Maintenance, Roads and Trails	- 483	- 435
Increases		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Road Construction	+5,670	+5,546
Recreation Facility Construction	+1,891	+1,853
Oper. & Maint., Recr. Facilities	+ 103	+ 101
Forest Protection, Development and Management	+ 456	+ 447
1973 Total	17,500	21,010
Decreases		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Road Construction	-5,670	-5,557
Recreation Facility Construction	-1,891	-1,853
Increases		
Automatic (Non-Policy)		
Road Construction	+3,659	+3,937 1/
Recreation Facility Construction	+ 795	+ 879 1/
Forest Protection, Development and Management	+ 202	+ 198
Operation and Maintenance, Recreation Facilities	+ 32	+ 31
Operation and Maintenance, Roads and Trails	+ 873	+ 855
1974 Total	15,500	19,500

1/ Includes outlays from current and prior year projects.

Bureau of Land Management

Oregon & California Grant Lands

Analysis by Activities

	Appropriation 1972	Appropriation 1973	1974 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1974 compared w/Appropriation 1974	Page Ref.
1. Construction & acquisition.....	9,083,000	7,561,000	4,454,000	-3,107,000 a/	132
2. Forest development, protection & management...	7,058,000	7,513,000	7,715,000	+ 202,000	135
3. Operation & maintenance..	2,805,000	2,426,000	3,331,000	+ 905,000	138
Total	18,946,000	17,500,000	15,500,000	-2,000,000	

a/ Reduction in road construction is off-set in Public Land Development Roads & Trails obligation program.

1. Construction and Acquisition: FY 1973, $7,561,000; FY 1974, $4,454,000; a decrease of $3,107,000. The program provides construction of access roads and recreation facilities in western Oregon. The analysis of new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follows in tabular form on the following page.

1. Construction and Acquisition Activity - Analysis of FY 1973 and FY 1974 Funding by Subactivity and Agency

Subactivity and Agency	FY 1973 NBA Estimate	FY 1972 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1973	FY 1973 Obligation Program	FY 1974 NBA Estimate	FY 1973 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1974	FY 1974 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY73 to FY74
(a) Access Roads							
1. Bureau of Land Management.....	3,954,089	379,911	4,034,000	1,899,000	300,000	2,199,000	$-2,055,000
2. Forest Service.....	1,716,053	191,981	1,804,000	1,760,000	104,034	1,864,034	+ 44,000
Subactivity Total.....	5,670,142	571,892	5,838,000	3,659,000	404,034	4,063,034	-2,011,000
(b) Recreation Facilities							
1. Bureau of Land Management.....	1,449,692	139,308	1,509,000	445,000	80,000	525,000	$-1,005,000
2. Forest Service.....	441,441	110,298	450,000	350,000	101,739	451,739	- 91,000
Subactivity Total.....	1,891,133	249,606	1,959,000	795,000	181,739	976,739	-1,096,000
Total.....	7,561,275	821,498	7,797,000	4,454,000	585,773	5,039,773	$-3,107,000

(a) Access Roads - $4,063,000

These funds will be used for survey, design, easement acquisition and the construction and acquisition of roads and bridges in support of the management of the O&C revested lands in western Oregon.

The access road system must be planned sufficiently ahead of actual sales to provide access to undeveloped areas of mature, over-mature, decadent, and scattered salvage timber stands to insure an orderly, well-balanced schedule of timber harvest.

Due to a decreased level of O&C timber receipts in FY 1974, the BLM portion will only include the construction of bridges and culverts, road surfacing rock production, construction contract inspection and an allowance for modification of on-going contracts. In order to offset the decrease in receipts, $3,500,000 of western Oregon grading and surfacing projects are included in the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails appropriation. Construction details for FY 1974 follow.

Detail of Road Construction Program, BLM Lands, FY 1974

Federal Highway Administration:	
Construction of bridges and culverts	$390,000
Construction Contract Inspection	300,000
On-going Contract Modifications	150,000
Rock Production	459,000
Survey and Design	200,000
Subtotal (FHWA)	$1,499,000
Bureau of Land Management	
Planning and Reconnaissance	400,000
Road and Easement Acquisition	300,000
Subtotal (BLM)	$700,000
Total Access Road Obligation Program, BLM Lands	$2,199,000
U.S. Forest Service Obligation Program	$1,864,000
Total Obligation Program	$4,063,000

(b) Recreation Construction - $977,000

Access roads have opened many previously remote areas with high recreational value. Increasing use of these areas by the public creates fire and pollution hazards which endanger both resources and the using public. The program attempts to minimize or eliminate these hazards by providing potable water and sanitary picnic and camping facilities in carefully selected areas. Construction details for FY 1974 recreation construction follow.

Project	County	FY 1974 Cost Estimate
Emergency Sanitation and Correction of Environmental Problems	---	$80,000
Shotgun (contract administration)	Lane	30,000
Wildwood (contract administration)	Clackamas	50,000

The remainder of the BLM program amount of $365,000 will provide for survey and design, recreation inventory and analyses, and coordination and planning for future recreational demands in western Oregon. U.S. Forest Service program is estimated at $452,000.

2. Forest Development, Protection and Management: FY 1973, $7,513,000; FY 1974, $7,725,000; an increase of $202,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+1,000	--	$ 1,000,000	5	Forest Protection, BLM
+61,000	--	2,885,000	39	Forest Development, BLM
+92,000	--	3,750,000	234	Forest Management, BLM
+48,000	--	90,000	N/A	Forest Development, U.S. Forest Service
+202,000 1/	--	7,725,000		

The analysis of the new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follow in tabular form on the following page.

1/ This increase does not include an estimated $10,000 of FY 1973 carryover funds.

2. Forest Development, Protection and Management Activity - Analysis of FY 1973 and FY 1974 Funding by Subactivity and Agency

Subactivity and Agency	FY 1973 NBA Estimate	FY 1972 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1973	FY 1973 Obligation Program	FY 1974 NBA Estimate	FY 1973 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1974	FY 1974 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY73 to FY74
(a) Forest Protection							
BLM only.....	$998,799	$1,201	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	--	$1,000,000	$+1,000
(b) Forest Development							
1. Bureau of Land Management.....	2,823,474	3,526	2,827,000	2,885,000	--	2,885,000	+61,000
2. Forest Service.....	42,506	43,494	86,000	90,000	--	90,000	+48,000
(c) Forest Management							
BLM only.....	3,648,337	3,663	3,642,000	3,740,000	10,000	3,750,000	+92,000
Total.....	7,513,116	51,884	7,555,000	7,715,000	10,000	7,725,000	+202,000

(a) Forest Protection - $1,000,000

The Bureau of Land Management contracts for fire protection on approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C and public domain forest lands in western Oregon. These contracts are negotiated with the State of Oregon, the Forest Service and Clackamas County on a rate per acre which reflects each agency's costs for fire suppression and fire prevention in past years. The Bureau will also continue to contribute to presuppression and control measures through the removal of snags, slash disposal, firebreak construction, fire law enforcement and fire investigations on Bureau administered lands.

(b) Forest Development - $2,975,000

The purpose of this program is to insure maximum timber production which is reflected in the level of the annual allowable cut. Pre-commercial thinning, site improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, genetic improvement and mortality salvage operations make up the Bureau's western Oregon intensified forest management program.

The small increase in this program for 1974 will be utilized for additional reforestation, timber stand improvement and fisheries habitat improvement work in accordance with the intensified forest management program.

The Forest Service program of $90,000 is for reforestation and stand improvement work on those O&C lands which are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

(c) Forest Management - $3,740,000

The program when combined with Forest Management of the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale and administration of the total allowable cut in western Oregon. This cut is determined from periodic inventories and the principles of sustained yield timber harvest. Increases in budget authority are intended to offset pay raises enacted for prior years which heretofore were partially offset with carryover funds.

3. Operation and Maintenance: FY 1973, $2,425,000; FY 1974, $3,400,000; an increase of $906,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)				
Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+874,000 1/	--	$2,900,000	10	Roads and Trails Maintenance
+ 32,000 1/	--	500,000	5	Recreation Facilities Maintenance
906,000 1/	--	$3,400,000		

The analysis of the new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follow in tabular form on the following page.

1/ This increase does not include $68,520 of FY 1973 carryover funds.

3. Operation and Maintenance Activity - Analysis of FY 1973 and FY 1974 Funding by Subactivity

Subactivity	FY 1973 NBA Estimate	FY 1972 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1973	FY 1973 Obligation Program	FY 1974 NBA Estimate	FY 1973 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1974	FY 1974 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY73 to FY74
(a) Operation & Maintenance							
Roads and Trails.....	$1,966,271	$79,729	$1,986,000	$2,840,000	$60,000	$2,900,000	$+874,000
(b) Operation & Maintenance							
Recreation Facilities..	459,338	11,182	462,000	491,000	8,520	500,000	+ 32,000
Total.....	$2,425,609	$90,911	$2,448,000	$3,331,000	$68,520	$3,400,000	$+906,000

(a) Roads - $2,840,000

These funds provide maintenance for approximately 7,000 miles of timber access roads. These roads must be kept in usable condition to insure an even flow of logs to the mills, particularly during the rainy season when inadequately maintained roads rapidly deteriorate. Washouts are costly both in repair and in the economic loss suffered by the mill operator and the logger.

Use of the O&C road system continues to increase each year. Much of this road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact far beyond the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings. The road maintenance increase will provide for preventative and corrective maintenance to alleviate the above problems, reducing the long-run costs of protecting the investment in roads and resulting in more efficient land and resource management through improved access.

In FY 1973, the O&C road maintenance program was partially funded by a prior years surplus of Public Land Administration Act user collections. This surplus will not be available in FY 1974. Therefore, the FY 1974 increase is needed to:

1. Accommodate the increasing public use of the O&C road system.

2. Offset the reduction caused by the lower level of Public Land Administration Act funds available in FY 1974.

(b) Recreation Facilities - $491,000

The O&C areas are near population centers and are receiving more recreation use every year. Visitor days at western Oregon recreational facilities are increasing every year and the trend is expected to continue throughout the 1970's. This increasing demand comes largely from metropolitan areas of California and other surrounding states as well as additional pressure from in-state residents.

Heavy use increases the maintenance effort. This program provides adequate services such as disposing of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities, keeping drinking water safe and general repair and maintenance of facilities.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Construction and acquisition.....	10,086	7,797	5,040
2. Forest development, protection and Management.....	6,712	7,555	7,725
3. Operation and Maintenance.....	2,752	2,448	3,399
Total program costs, funded.....	19,550	17,800	16,164
Change in selected resources 1/..	+929	-	-
10. Total obligations.....	20,479	17,800	16,164
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-2,497	-964	-664
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	964	664	
40. Budget authority (appropriation).	18,946	17,500	15,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	20,479	17,800	16,164
72. Obligated balance, start of year.	10,182	10,140	6,930
74. Obligated balance, end of year...	-10,140	-6,930	-3594
90. Outlays.....	20,521	21,010	19,500

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Stores.....	226	243	243	243
Unpaid undelivered orders.....	8,352	9,264	9,264	9,264
Total selected resources.....	8,578	9,507	9,507	9,507

BLM-141

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-[illegible]

STANDARD FORM **304**
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	4,109	4,232	4,232
11.3 Positions other than permanent	457	471	471
11.5 Other personnel compensation	34	35	35
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	4,600	4,738	4,738
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	368	381	381
~~13.0 Benefits to former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	153	160	160
22.0 Transportation of things	459	482	482
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	62	65	65
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	4	4
25.0 Other services	2,432	2,553	2,231
26.0 Supplies and materials	294	309	300
31.0 Equipment	98	125	100
32.0 Lands and structures	1,046	1,730	1,300
~~35.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
95 Quarters and Subsistence charge (-)	-1	-1	-1
99.0 Total obligations	9,515	10,546	9,760

BLM-142

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Allocation Accounts			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,415	1,451	1,451
11.3 Positions other than permanent	166	170	170
11.5 Other personnel compensation	110	112	112
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	1,691	1,733	1,733
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	170	171	171
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	210	210	210
22.0 Transportation of things	180	180	180
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	160	150	150
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	4	4
25.0 Other services	1,500	1,200	1,200
26.0 Supplies and materials	500	310	310
31.0 Equipment	10	10	10
32.0 Lands and structures	6,537	3,286	2,436
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal - Allocation Accounts	10,964	7,254	6,404
99.0 Total obligations	20,479	17,800	16,164

BLM-143

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-892

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Interior, Bureau of Land Management..	9,515	10,546	9,760
Agriculture, Forest Service.....	2,733	2,340	2,405
Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.....	8,231	4,914	3,999
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-144

GPO:1964—O-732-489

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Total number of permanent positions..	361	361	361
Full time equivalent of other positions.....	70	70	70
Average paid employment.....	414	414	414
Average GS grade.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.....	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
Allocation Accounts			
Total number of permanent positions..	142	142	142
Full time equivalent of other positions.....	24	24	24
Average paid employment.....	149	149	149
(Mono cast: 21.8)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-145

GPO:1964-O-737-480

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973

Program and Performance

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management

(Receipt Limitation)

This appropriation is derived from receipts from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. On public lands, the fee from grazing includes a range improvement fee, which is available for range improvements when appropriated (43 U.S.C. 315i). On Bankhead-Jones lands, 25% of the fees from grazing are designated as available for range improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Improvements
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	2,523	2,377
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	-2,523	-2,377
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	2,714	2,716
1973 Total	2,714	2,716
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	- 2,714	-2,716
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	3,247	3,247
1974 Total	3,247	3,247

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Improvements
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	7,523	3,277
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	-7,523	-3,277
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	2,714	2,714
1973 Total	2,714	2,714
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	-2,714	-2,714
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	3,247	3,247
1974 Total	3,247	3,247

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Appropriation 1972	Appropriation 1973	1974 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1974 Compared w/Appropriation 1973
Range Improvements	$2,523,000	$2,714,000	$3,247,000	+$533,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+$533,000	-	$3,247,000	44	Based on projected increase in grazing fees beginning March 1, 1973.

Range Improvements, an annual, indefinite appropriation is derived from Range Improvement Fund established by law (43 U.S.C. 315). Included also are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders.

The objectives of this program are to support range management on deteriorated and declining range lands to restore and sustain forage production and to compliment the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds and important wildlife winter ranges or habitat areas.

In FY 1974, the plan of work includes the construction of about 540 miles of fence and 615 water developments. These added improvements will aid implementation of multiple-use management plans for lands which are important for forage production, as watersheds, and as wildlife habitat. Land improvements resulting from this increase will provide additional forage for livestock and wildlife. Continued effort is planned for maintenance of over 600 miles of fence and 500 water developments built in FY 1972 as well as continued maintenance of other existing range improvements.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (RECEIPT LIMITATIONS)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Improvements to public lands....	2,332	2,604	3,143
Farm Tenant Act Lands.....	43	242	104
Total program costs, funded 1/..	2,375	2,846	3,247
Change in selected resources 2/.	109	-	-
10. Total obligations.....	2,484	2,846	3,247
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-93	-132	-
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	132	-	-
40. Budget authority (appropriation)	2,523	2,714	3,247
Relation of obligations to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	2,484	2,846	3,247
72. Obligated balance, start of year	399	506	636
74. Obligated balance, end of year..	-506	-636	-636
90. Outlays.....	2,377	2,716	3,247

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: 1972, $29 thousand; 1973, $36 thousand; 1974, $41 thousand.

2/ Selected resources as of June 30, are as follows:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Unpaid undelivered orders.....	$163	$272	$272	$272

BLM-150

(Mono cost: 21.5) (Mono cost: 5) (Mono cost: 5) (Mono cost: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-737-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	516	531	531
11.3 Positions other than permanent	272	280	280
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	8	8
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	795	819	819
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	67	70	70
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	43	44	47
22.0 Transportation of things	113	116	120
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	3	4	4
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	236	243	250
26.0 Supplies and materials	389	410	450
31.0 Equipment	31	40	40
32.0 Lands and structures	807	1,100	1,447
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	2,484	2,846	3,247

BLM-151

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENT
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total number of permanent positions...	44	44	44
Full-time equivalent of other positions	32	32	32
Average number of all employees.....	73	73	73
Average GS grade.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.....	$ 13,444	$13,249	$ 13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-152

GPO: 1964—O-737-469

PERMANENT
APPROPRIATIONS

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations
Program and Performance

1. Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands. -- A portion of the receipts from timber sales on public lands set aside for reclamation purposes are used to cover the cost of sales (41 Stat. 202; 53 Stat. 1196).

2. Leasing of grazing lands. -- State, county, and privately owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis within the limits of receipts from such arrangements (43 U.S.C. 315m).

3. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties). -- The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 1/2% of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal funds to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools (44 Stat. 740).

4. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands. Out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas Counties for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts (53 Stat. 753-754).

5. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands. -- Fifty percent of the receipts of Oregon and California land-grant funds are paid the counties in which the lands are situated, to be used as other county funds (39 Stat. 218; 50 Stat. 876).

6. Payments to States (grazing fees). -- The States are paid 33 1/3% of the fees from grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States within the State's boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315j).

7. Payments to States (proceeds of sales). -- The States are paid 5% of the net proceeds from sale of public land and public land products (31 U.S.C. 711).

8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts. -- The States are paid 50% of the grazing fee receipts from public domain lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

9. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts. -- The States are paid 12 1/2% of grazing fee receipts from grazing district lands within their boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).

10. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous. -- The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315).

11. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act. -- Alaska is paid 90% and other States 37 1/2% of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from development of mineral resources under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), and from leases of potash deposits (30 U.S.C. 285), on public lands.

12. Payments to counties, national grasslands. -- Of the revenues received from the use of submarginal lands, 25% is paid to the counties in which such land is situated, for school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).

13. Expenses, Public Land Administration Act. -- Public Law 86-649 approved July 14, 1960, permanently appropriated certain monies to the Secretary of the Interior. Timber purchasers of permittees provide bond or deposit to assure fulfillment of contracts. Users of roads under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management may make deposits for maintenance purposes. Monies received in forfeiture of such bonds or for road maintenance are available for necessary forest improvement, protection, and rehabilitation and for road maintenance. Monies collected on Oregon and California grant lands are available for those lands only and amounts in excess of the cost of doing the work are transferred to miscellaneous receipts (74 Stat. 507-508).

14. Litter prevention and cleanup, Bureau of Land Management. -- Public Law 91-419, approved September 25, 1970, permanently appropriated certain monies to the Secretary of the Interior. Royalty fees for the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the character "Johnny Horizon" are used for public service antilitter programs to maintain the beauty and utility of the Nation's public lands (18 U.S.C. 714). This account was transferred to the Office of the Secretary on July 1, 1973, under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriations
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1972 Total	90,907	90,329
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	-90,907	-90,329
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	94,881	95,057
1973 Total	94,881	95,057
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	-94,881	-95,057
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	96,092	96,294
1974 Total	96,092	96,294

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Expenses, sale of timber, etc., reclamation lands.....	-	-	-
2. Leasing of grazing lands.....	1	-	-
3. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)..	-	1	1
4. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	407	525	525
5. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	31,867	37,667	35,000
6. Payments to States (grazing fees)	-	-	-
7. Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	334	320	283
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	501	517	559
9. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	533	534	665
10. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.....	3	3	8
11. Payment to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	55,868	54,029	57,609
12. Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	143	163	242
13. Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	896	2,057	1,200
14. Litter Prevention and cleanup Bureau of Land Management.....	104	-	-
Total program cost funded.....	90,657	95,816	96,092
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-156

GPO: 1964—O-732-489

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars) (CONT.)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Change in selected resources 1/..	-107	-	-
10. Total Obligations.....	90,550	95,816	96,092
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-583	-940	-
23. Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts.....	-	+5	-
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	940	-	-
Budget authority (permanent indefinite, special fund).....	90,907	94,881	96,092
Budget authority is distributed as follows:			
"Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands".....	-	-	-
"Leasing of grazing lands" (receipt limitations).....	1	-	-
"Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)" (receipt limitation).....	-	1	1
"Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant Lands".....	407	525	525
"Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands".....	31,867	37,667	35,000
"Payments to States (grazing fees)"...	-	-	-
"Payments to States (proceeds of sales)" (receipts limitation).....	334	320	283
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts".....	501	517	559
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts".....	533	534	665
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 8)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-459

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Financing and Outlays (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Budget Authority (cont.)			
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous".....	3	3	8
"Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act".....	55,868	54,029	57,609
"Payments to counties, national grasslands".....	143	163	242
"Litter Prevention and clean up, Bureau of Land Management".....	77	a/	a/
"Expenses, Public Land Administration Act".....	1,173	1,122	1,200
60. Budget Authority.....	90,907	94,881	96,092
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations, incurred, net.....	90,550	94,881	96,092
72. Obligated balance, start of year..	348	569	370
73. Obligated balance transferred, net	-	-23	-
74. Obligated balance, end of year(-)	-569	-370	-168
90. Outlays.....	90,329	95,057	96,294

a/ Note: -Litter Prevention activity transferred to Office of the Secretary effective July 1, 1972.

BLM-158

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Financing and Outlays (In Thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Distribution of outlays by account:			
"Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation lands".....	-	-	-
"Leasing of grazing lands" (receipt limitation).....	1	-	-
"Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)" (receipts limitation).....	-	1	1
"Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties Oregon from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands".....	407	525	525
"Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands".....	31,867	37,667	35,000
"Payments to States (grazing fees)"...	-	-	-
"Payments to States (proceeds of sales)" (receipt limitation).....	252	382	353
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts ".....	464	569	619
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts".....	510	560	695
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous.....	3	3	9
"Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act".....	55,871	54,030	57,609
"Payments to counties, national grasslands".....	143	163	242
"Litter prevention and cleanup, Bureau of Land Management.....	66	-	-
"Expenses, Public Land Administration Act".....	745	1,157	1,241

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: unpaid undelivered orders, 1971, $13 thousand; 1972, $120 thousand; 1973, $120 thousand; 1974, $120 thousand.

BLM-159

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-463

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriation
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402		1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	43	44	45
11.3	Positions other than permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	-	-
11.8	Special personal services payments	-	-	-
	Total personnel compensation	45	45	46
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	2	2	2
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-
25.0	Other services	100	35	35
26.0	Supplies and materials	16	1	1
31.0	Equipment	1	-	-
32.0	Lands and structures	2	2	2
33.0	Investments and loans			
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	89,656	93,774	94,906
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0	Interest and dividends			
44.0	Refunds			
99.0	Total obligations	89,825	93,859	94,992

BLM-160

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriation
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Allocation to Transportation, Federal Highway Administration			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	236	243	250
11.3 Positions other than permanent	5	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	25	26	27
11.8 Special personal services payments	-		
Total personnel compensation	266	274	282
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	24	25	26
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
22.0 Transportation of things	4	4	4
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	4	4	4
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	235	235	235
26.0 Supplies and materials	120	120	120
~~31.0 Equipment~~			
32.0 Lands and structures	69	1,292	426
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal	725	1,957	1,100
99.0 Total obligations	90,550	95,816	96,092

BLM-161

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriations
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-402	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Total number of permanent positions.....	5	5	5
Full time equivalent of other positions	0	0	0
Average paid employment.....	3	3	3
Average GS grade.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.....	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
Allocation to Transportation, Federal Highway Administration			
Total number of permanent positions...	40	40	40
Full time equivalent of other positions	1	1	1
Average number of all employees.....	26	26	26

BLM-162

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-409

TRUST FUNDS

Program and Performance

Bureau of Land Management Trust Funds

1. Contributed funds. - Users of the Federal range contribute funds toward administration and protection of grazing lands and for construction and maintenance of range improvements. Contributions are also received for making surveys, for maintenance of access roads, for protection of public lands and other activities of the Bureau (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i, 775; 74 Stat. 506).

2. Expenses, public survey work. - Advances are made by individuals to pay the cost incident to surveys of lands requested by them (31 U.S.C. 711; 43 U.S.C. 759, 761 and 887; 48 Stat. 1224-1236).

3. Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites. - Amounts received from sale of Alaska town lots are available for expenses incident to the maintenance and sale of townsites (31 U.S.C. 725s; Comp. Gen. Dec. of Nov. 18, 1935).

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Contributed funds.....	413	600	600
2. Expenses, public survey work.....	77	60	60
3. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites..	3	5	5
Total program costs, funded.....	493	665	665
Change in selected resources 1/..	-27	-	-
10. Total obligations.....	466	665	665
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance, start of year (-).....	-574	-588	-588
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	588	588	588
25. Unobligated balance lapsing.....	-	-	-
60. Budget authority (appropriation).....	480	665	665
Distribution of Budget authority by account:			
Contributed funds.....	379	600	600
Expenses, public survey work.....	79	60	60
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites...	22	5	5

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders 1971, $52 thousand; 1972, $25 thousand; 1973, $25 thousand; 1974, $25 thousand.

BLM-164

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-400

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	466	665	665
72. Obligated balance, start of year	117	44	44
74. Obligated balance, end of year(-)	-44	-44	-44
90. Outlays.....	539	665	665
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Contributed funds.....	469	600	600
Expenses, public survey work....	60	60	60
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.	10	5	5
(Mono cast: 21.8)	(Mono cast: 8)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-165

GPO: 1964—O-737-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	49	67	67
11.3 Positions other than permanent	66	91	91
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6	8	8
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	121	166	166
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	10	13	13
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	15	20	20
22.0 Transportation of things	14	17	17
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	13	8	8
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	1	1
25.0 Other services	40	40	40
26.0 Supplies and materials	136	100	100
31.0 Equipment	7	-	-
32.0 Lands and structures	110	300	300
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	466	665	665

BLM-166

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total number of permanent positions...	6	6	6
Full time equivalent of other positions.....	10	15	15
Average paid employment.....	14	20	20
Average GS grade.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.....	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-167

GPO:1964—O-792-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED DEPOSIT FUNDS

Financing and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-6000-0-9-000	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
72. Obligated balance, start of year.....	$1,734,143	$1,917,470	$1,123,336
74. Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,917,470	-1,123,336 1/	1,123,336
90. Outlays.....	-183,327	794,333	-0-

1/ $1,123,336,137.12 transferred from the impoundment accounts and credited to Miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury on July 31, 1972. This action based on Supplemental Decree (No. 3) entered December 20, 1971 by the Supreme Court in United States v State of Louisiana, No. 9, Original (404 U.S. 388).

GPO: 1964—O-732-489

BLM-168

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
& OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

For construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities pursuant to Subsection 1(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968, (Public Law 90-401, 82 STAT. 354) and Section 4(e) of the Act of July 11, 1972, (Public Law 92-347, 86 STAT. 461), sums equal to the aggregate of all monies received as user fees at recreation sites administered by the Bureau of Land Management to remain available until expended.

Program Performance

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
Bureau of Land Management

(Receipt Limitation)

This appropriation is derived from receipts from user fees and fees paid by concessionairs at recreation facilities operated by the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of Public Laws 90-401 and 92-347. Amounts received from such sources will be utilized to operate and maintain recreation facilities and to finance improvements at those facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

Explanation of Proposed New Appropriation Language

Public Law 92-347, approved by President Nixon on July 11, 1972, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to provide that the Bureau of Land Management (and other agencies) may collect recreation user fees for "use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense." Such fees are to be deposited into a special account in the Treasury of the United States to be administered in conjunction with, but separate from the revenues in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The law also provides that the revenues in the special account shall be available for appropriation without prejudice to appropriations from other sources for the same purposes for any authorized outdoor recreation function of the agency by which the fees were collected. The proposed language provides for a new special fund receipt limitation appropriation account to implement this provision of the new act.

The amount included in the estimate is over and above the 1974 allowance in accordance wit H.R. Rep. No. 1313, 90th Congress, 2nd Session 6 (1968) on H.R. 8578, the House version of the 1968 act, from which the language in the 1972 Act was derived. The report states in part,

"..the fees collected by each agency shall be earmarked for appropriation for its own use. It is the intent of the committee that appropriations from this source shall be without prejudice to appropriations from other sources--in other words, <u>that the agencies collecting fees shall not be punished by having their regular appropriations cut back and that those which fail to collect fees shall not be rewarded by having their regular appropriations increased</u> to make up for their failure to collect." (Emphasis added).

The 1974 estimate includes receipts from January 1, 1972, under the provisions of Public Law 90-401, as well as estimated receipts to be collected in 1973 under Public Law 92-347.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
FY 1972 Total	---	---
FY 1973 Total	---	---
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Recreation development and operations	165	155
FY 1974 Total	165 1/	155

1/ Estimate based upon $65,000 collected during the period January 1 - June 30, 1972 under the provisions of Public Law 90-401, and an estimated $100,000 to be collected in fiscal year 1973 under Public Law 92-347.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Appropriation 1972	Appropriation 1973	1974 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1974 compared w/Appropriation 1973
Recreation development and operation	$ --	$ --	$165,000	+$165,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+$165,000	---	$165,000	0	New appropriation derived from recreation user fees, to be utilized for operations, maintenance, and improvements of such facilities.

Recreation development and operation, an annual indefinite appropriation, is derived from recreation user fees pursuant to Public Laws 90-401 and 92-347. Funds from this source will be utilized to operate, maintain, and improve recreation facilities on the public lands. The overall objective of the Bureau's recreation program is to meet rapidly increasing public demands for recreation opportunities.

In 1974, this program, together with the proposed increase in recreation maintenance in the Construction and Maintenance appropriation will adequately maintain all of the 214 existing recreation sites on BLM lands plus the part year need for 11 sites proposed for construction in FY 1973. It will also accelerate clean-up efforts on undeveloped recreation sites in high use areas.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5005-0-2-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Development and operation of recreation facilities.....	---	---	160
Change in selected resources 1/.....	---	---	5
10. Total obligations.....	---	---	165
Financing:			
40. Budget authority (appropriation)	---	---	165
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	---	---	165
74. Obligated balance, end-of-year (-)	---	---	-10
90. Outlays.....	---	---	155

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:

	1974
Unpaid undelivered orders	$5

BLM-174

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-499

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5005-0-2-402	19 actual 72	19 estimate 73	19 estimate 74
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	---	---	---
11.3 Positions other than permanent	---	---	85
11.5 Other personnel compensation	---	---	4
11.8 Special personal services payments	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation	---	---	89
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	---	---	5
~~12.2 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	---	---	6
~~22.0 Transportation of things~~			
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	---	---	3
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	---	---	37
26.0 Supplies and materials	---	---	20
31.0 Equipment	---	---	5
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	---	---	---

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Recreation Development and Operation
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5005-0-2-402	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
Total number of permanent positions..	---	---	---
Full time equivalent of other positions.....	---	---	11
Average number of all employees.....	---	---	11
Average GS grade.....	---	---	8.9
Average GS salary.....	---	---	$13,250
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BLM-176

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-3911-0-4-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Program by Activity:			
Agency for International Development.....	62	60	60
Total Program costs.....	62	60	60
Change in selected resources 1/...	5	--	--
10. Total Obligations.....	67	60	60
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursement from:			
11. Federal Funds.....	67	60	60
Budget Authority.....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	--	--	--
90. Outlays.....	--	--	--

1/ Selected resources as of June 30, are as follows:
Unpaid undelivered orders, 1971, $5 thousand; 1972, $10 thousand; 1973, $10 thousand; 1974, $10 thousand.

BLM-177

(Mono cast: 21.8) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-3911-0-4-402	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	14	13	13
11.3 Positions other than permanent	3	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-
11.8 Special personal services payments	2	1	1
Total personnel compensation	19	14	14
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	1	1	1
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
~~21.0 Travel and transportation of persons~~			
~~22.0 Transportation of things~~			
~~23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities~~			
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	46	44	44
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
~~31.0 Equipment~~			
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	67	60	60

BLM-178

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-692

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-4-3911-0-4-402	19 72 actual	19 73 estimate	19 74 estimate
Total number of permanent positions...	2	1	1
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	--	--	--
Average paid employment.....	1	1	1
Average GS grade.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.....	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250
Average FC grade.....	10.5	--	--
Average FC salary.....	$18,737	--	--
(Memo cost: 21.5)	(Memo cost: 6)	(Memo cost: 5)	(Memo cost: 4.9)

BLM-179

GPO: 1964—O-732-400

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for acquisition of [one] surplus aircraft; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

four

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973)

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